THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIV, NO. 25
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLV, NO. 16

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	10.00	15.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	16.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	18.00	25.00	40.00
One column	20.00	25.00	35.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Brickbanm, P. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Brickbanm.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—C. H. Ent.
Surveyor—Samual Neyhart.
Treasurer—H. A. Sweppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart, A. B. Herring.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seesholtz.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—E. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, South.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—I. S. KUHN.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—D. Laycock.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President; I. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Hobson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President; P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. E. H. Yocum.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH,
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the at Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service— p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

AGENTS WANTED. $50 to $125 a Month. ENCYCLOPEDIA
HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER
Law and forms for Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen. Selling fast. Low price. Great success. One agent sold 500 in one town, another 152 in 36 days, another 75 in 13 days. Saves ten times its cost, and everybody wants it. Send for circulars and terms. Also General Agents Wanted. Address
P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1,009 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa.
Nov. 21, '79.-1y ald

W. H. HOUSE,
DENTIST.
BLOOMSBURG, COL. CO. PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Good sets for $10.
Office Corner Main and Iron Streets.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 28-1y

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law. Office, H. J. Clark's Building, 2d story, room 5, Bloomsburg. may 7, '80-1 f

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Near depot.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Oct. 1, '79. Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
Oct. 1, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between second and Third.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 13, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
aprl19,1878.

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

CARPETS Largest stock in New York city, Lowest Prices, consisting of Moquettes, Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Three Ply's and Ingrain Carpets (with borders to match), Oil-Cloths (all widths), Mattings, &c.
LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE Imported.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
189 & 191 Sixth Ave., cor. 13th St., N. Y
March 26, 6m. ab&oo.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
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Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, 79-1y.

LAWYERS.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe. oct. 1, 1879.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROBT. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR.
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.
jan. 10, '80-tf

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe oct. 1, 1879.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Notary Public
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in Hartman's Block, Corner Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

D. F. SHARPLESS, D. LEACOCK.
NEW FIRM.
SHARPLESS & LEACOCK,
Cor. Centre and Rail Road Sts., near L. & B. Depot.
Lowest Prices—will not be undersold.
Manufacturers of MINE CAR WHEELS, Coal Breaker and Bridge Castings, Water Pipes, Stoves, Tinware, Plows, IRON FENCE, and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings.
The original Montrose, Iron beam, right hand, left hand, and side hill Plows, the best in the market, and all kinds of plow repairs.
Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, and Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also the largest stock of repairs for city stoves, wholesale and retail, such as Fire Brick, Grates, Cross Pieces, Lids &c. &c., Stove Pipe, Cock Betters, Skillits, Cake-Plates, large Iron Kettles, (20 gallons to 1½ barrels) Farm Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes,
"Allentown Bone Manure"
jan 9, '80-1y

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. oct 2, '79-1y

THE DAVIS.

$1.000 REWARD.
ONE THOUSAND (1,000) DOLLARS PREMIUM offered to ANY PERSON that will do as GREAT A RANGE OF WORK on ANY OTHER MACHINE WHAT THE
NEW DAVIS VERTICAL FEED
Will do without basting.
It will make wide hem on sheets, &c., hem all manner of bias woolen goods, as soft merino, crape, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It makes a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It will turn a hem and put in piping at same time.
It will turn a hem, sew braid on the right side and stitch on trimming at one operation.
It will do ruffling bias or straight, either on cotton or woolen goods.
It will fell across seams on any goods.
It will bind a Dress or Skirt and sew on facing, either with or without showing stitches; bind Dress Goods with the same material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. The only machine that will bind Hats, Cloaks, or other articles with bias, satin or silk, from ½ to 3 inches in width, without basting.
It will gather with or without sewing on.
It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.
It will make a ruffle and stitch a pillow slip on to the facing at the same time.
It will shirr any kind of goods.
It will make plaited trimming either with or without sewing it on.
It will make plaited trimming either scalloped or straight, and sew a pipping on at the same time. It will make knife plaiting.
J. SALTZER, Gen'l Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 3, '79-1y.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as SOON as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY FAIR DEALING
Nov. 16, '80.

OFFICE OF
D. WILMOT CONNER, M. D.,
54 East Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the *Diseases* and *Defects* of the
Eye, Ear and Throat, and Surgery,
in all its various branches.
Having taken an *Extended course of Study* in the various *Hospitals, Anatomical* and *Surgical Rooms* of this country, and in the PRIVATE PRACTICE & INSTRUCTION of one of *America's Ablest Professors* on the Eye, Ear and Throat, and SURGERY in general;
Also a *Graduate* of the
THREE YEARS' GRADED COURSE of the
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE of Philadelphia. Am now fully equipped in every particular. Offer my services to the *Profession and Public* as a *Specialist* of the DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF THE *Eye, Ear, and Throat, and Surgery* in all its various branches. I also carefully and *Scientifically* adjust the
EYE WITH PROPER GLASSES
Hoping to receive your liberal patronage, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, yours,
D. WILMOT CONNER, M. D.
HOURS { 8—10 a. m. 3—4:30 p. m. 7—8 p. m.

Attention Farmers.
We shall give special attention to REPAIRING your
Reapers, Mower: & Threshing Machines.
We keep a Supply of Repairs on hand for all of
D. M. OSBORNE & CO. MACHINES
We also have OSBORNE REAPERS and MOWERS for Sale on Accommodating Terms.
We recommend the
Osborne to be the Most Durable,
and best adapted to your wants. Come and see us.
HARMAN & HASSERT,
Foundry and Machine Shops near car shops, L. & B. R. R., Bloomsburg, Pa.
june 4, 1880-6w

CLOTHING.
20 New Styles.
Suits just received $5. to $15 per suit.
Cheapest ever sold in this county.
CASH, OR
COUNTRY PRODUCE, taken.
Call and examine our stock.
H. W. AUL,
april 2, '80-3m* ESPY, NEAR DEPOT

PAINTING
AND
Paper Hanging.
WM. F. BODINE,
IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA
is prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE PAINTING
Plain and Ornamental
PAPER HANGING,
BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.
NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
Estimates Made on all Work.
WM. F. BODINE.
Oct. 1, 1878.

BUSINESS CARDS
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STRANGE BUT WONDERFULLY TRUE.

When Dr. Briggs with conscious pride,
And earnest zeal his mind applied,
The science deep to open wide,
Of soothing and of healing.
He took of many substances known
That would heal or still a groan,
And soon composed by skill alone
His miraculous Bunion Balsam.
Tormented with Bunion, Corn or Bruise,
Thousands of sufferers heard the news,
The remedy that meets the views
Is Dr. Briggs' Bunion Balsam.
Sold by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A Word to the Wise. Try Dr. Josiah Briggs' Catarrh specifics on following conditions: We will pay $100 for a case they will not cure; $100 for their equal as a cure; $500 if anything poisonous is found in them, and $1,000 if in any respect they are different from representation. Sold by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg, Pa.

From a Celebrated Physician of Harrisburg, Pa. Dr. Josiah Brigg. Dear Sir: Some four months since a lady applied to me for something to relieve the pain of a troublesome bunion and a festered corn, and having heard your Bunion Balsam highly spoken of, I directed her to call on your agent J. H. Boher, and get a box. She did so, and now informs me the cure is complete, she having suffered no pain after the first application. Believing Briggs' Bunion Balsam of great value to those who suffer from corns, bunions, &c., I unhesitatingly recommend it to the people of the country. Sold by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg, Pa

Catarrh that loathsome disease, that scourge of humanity, which destroys millions of people annually, is speedily and radically cured with Dr. Josiah Briggs' Catarrh Specifics. Sold by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Mr Asa M Sloan, of Trenton, N. J., says I would pay $100 for one bottle of Tamarack Liver and Kidney Remedy, if I could not get it without. It has cured me of gravel and inflammation of the prostrate gland, weak back and general debility. Sold by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dr. Josiah Briggs' Bunion Balsam is the climax of medical science, the only discovery on earth that will radically and permanently cure these troublesome and painful torments, whose throbbing pains and unsightly protrusions is a source of untold misery. Bunion Balsam also cures hard and soft corns, sore insteps, &c. Silver Corn-Plaster is a model of excellence. Deodorizing Foot Lotion is a boon to sweaty feet, and dispels the offensive odor from them. Radical cure for ingrowing nails is the wonder of the world. It blood and corruption gushes from the sides of the toe at every step the radical cure for ingrowing nails gives instant relief, and the severest cases are cured in ten days. Sold by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Sick, Nervous or Billious Headache.—Millions suffer this most universal affliction of the human race; all classes are troubled. The head never aches when the various organs are working in harmony with nature. There can be no headache if the human machinery is in a healthy condition. Briggs' Allevaintor is reliable for headache and neuralgia; never fails. Sold by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Sound the Bugle.—Herald the tidings of the glorious victory. The day of suffering from Internal Bleeding, External and Itching Piles is past. Dr. Josiah Briggs' Combination Pile Remedies are in every respect reliable for the cure of hemorrhoids, or piles, fisula ano and propalapsus, ani, &c. Price $1 Sold by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg, Pa.
arlil 23, '80-1y

Poetical.

THE SCARE CROW.

The farmer looked at his cherry tree,
With thick buds clustered on every bough;
"I wish I could cheat the robins," said he;
"If somebody only would show me how!"

"I'll make a terrible scarecrow grim,
With threatening arms and with bristling head,
And up in the tree I'll fasten him
To frighten them half to death," he said.

He fashioned a scarecrow tattered and torn—
O, 'twas a horrible thing to see!
And very early one summer morn,
He set it up in his cherry tree,

The blossoms were white as the light sea foam,
The beautiful tree was a lovely sight,
But the scarecrow stood there so much at home
That the birds flew screaming away in fright.

But the robins, watching him day after day,
With heads on one side and eyes so bright,
Surveying the monster, began to say,
"Why should this fellow our prospects blight?

"He never moves round for the roughest weather,
He's a harmless, comical, tough old fellow;
Let's all go into the tree together,
For he won't budge 'till the fruit is mellow!"

So up they flew; and the sauciest pair
Mid the shady branches peered and perked,
Selected a spot with the utmost care,
And all day merrily sang and worked.

And where do you think they built their nest?
In the scarecrow's pocket if you please,
That, half-concealed on his ragged breast,
Made a charming covert of safety and ease!

By the time the cherries were ruby-red
A thriving family, hungry and black,
The whole long day on the ripe fruit fed;
'Twas so convenient they saw no risk!

Until the children were ready to fly
All undisturbed they lived in the tree;
For nobody thought to look at the Guy
For a robin's flourishing family!

—*Celia Thaxter in June Wide Awake.*

POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION.

REPORT OF SENATOR WALLACE'S SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MEASURES WHICH MAINTAIN A MINORITY IN POWER—PROSCRIPTIVE POLITICS DENOUNCED.

The following is an abstract of Senator Wallace's report presented to the Senate:

The testimony taken by the committee at Providence discloses many discriminations by the laws of Rhode Island, and the practices under them, against foreign born citizens of the United States and of Rhode Island.

Naturalized citizens may own any amount of personal property, and pay any amount of taxes thereon, but they cannot vote unless possessed of a certain amount of real estate. Foreign born citizens who were naturalized and voted in Rhode Island long before the War of the Rebellion, and who served the United States and the State of Rhode Island, in Rhode Island regiments throughout the war, and who have been shown to have lost this real estate, have been deprived of the right to vote by that loss. The result has been in Rhode Island that very many resident foreigners, not already made citizens of the United States elsewhere, on going to that State decline to become naturalized. They decline to take up the burdens of citizenship without being permitted to enjoy its benefits.

As a specimen case your committee refers to that of Col. James Moran, of Providence. An abstract of his testimony is as follows:

"Lived here twenty-eight years; foreigner; naturalized; entered service of United States from Rhode Island under promises made by the State officials that foreigners who went into the service could vote when they came back; commissioned as second lieutenant; promoted to captainey; served three years; honorably discharged; held an election for officials in Rhode Island in his company in the army but could not vote himself; was a voter once because he owned real estate; has lost it and cannot vote now; been colonel in militia, and notary public; majority of the operatives in the mills are foreigners; are changed about and can't save money to buy homes."

Although naturalized he cannot vote because he does not possess the real estate which Rhode Island laws make it necessary for a foreign born citizen to own.

A similar case is that of Colonel John M. Duffy, who had been a resident of Providence for twenty years. He entered the service of the United States in May, 1861, in the Second Rhode Island volunteers as a private, being promoted, subsequently, to sergeant, 2d lieutenant, and 1st lieutenant of that regiment. After some service in the Second Rhode Island volunteers, he was honorably discharged to accept the commission in the United States regular army as 1st lieutenant in the Thirteenth infantry, being breveted lieutenant colonel for gallantry at the battle of Missionary Ridge. He remained in the army until 1869, when he was discharged for disability, and received a pension of $15 per month. Col. Duffy acquired real estate after his return from the army, and upon becoming naturalized was permitted to vote. Having lost his real estate from the vicissitudes of fortune he has lost the right to vote.

The case of Hon. Thomas Davis, formerly a member of Congress from Rhode Island, is given in the following condensation of his testimony:

"Live in Providence; foreigner; naturalized forty-five years ago; seventy five years old; manufacturing jeweler; been in both branches of the legislature a number of times; member of Congress from Rhode Island in 1853 4; then owned real estate; I am not now a qualified voter; I failed in business and the title of my property passed to my assignees, and I cannot now vote; colored men now vote here like native born whites, while every foreign born citizen is excluded unless he owns real estate; the effect of this is bad; it makes the voters mercenary; wealth controls suffrage in Rhode Island; money is all-powerful here; it can overwhelm public sentiment at any time here; have been both a republican and a democrat, but always advocated the repeal of this restriction.

Thomas M'Murrough.—Naturalized; cannot vote; have no real estate; am president of the Rhode Island suffrage association; presented a memorial praying for an extension of suffrage to foreign born citizens; father lived in Massachusetts a naturalized citizen and a voter there; the line between the States was changed and we were thrown into Rhode Island; we cannot vote now for we own no land; at least 5,000 naturalized citizens in the State who cannot vote.

Daniel Donovan.—Naturalized; came from Connecticut; lived in the United States since five years old; am a skilled mechanic; ten of us work together in one room in our factory; the highest grade room in it; six of the ten are foreigners and cannot vote for want of land; a house and lot to suit my family would cost me $3,000.

Instances are described in the testimony where naturalized citizens who were the holders of real property have been disfranchised because of the condemnation of their real property for city purposes. In the case of the Brooke street condemnation for the use of the city of Providence, there were forty-three persons previously entitled to vote who became disfranchised under the law when the tract was condemned for city uses.

In this case these men were denied the privilege of voting before the title to the property passed out of them to the city, and before they had received their pay for it.

Repeated efforts have been made to secure the alteration of the constitution of Rhode Island in regard to property qualifications for foreign born citizens, but they have always been defeated. Special instances were shown where state senators and representatives have voted to submit the question of the extension of suffrage to the vote of the people, and then have done everything in their power at the polls to defeat it. In the case of the submission of the question of the extension of suffrage to soldiers and sailors who had served in Rhode Island regiments during the war, submitted during the presidential canvass of 1876, the testimony shows that it was made a party question at the polls.

Witnesses testify that a minority of her people has ruled Rhode Island for more than fifteen years past, and the opposition to the extension of suffrage came mainly from those now in power, who fear the loss of place that would follow.

Your committee believe that there are good grounds for the complait is made, that the government of Rhode Island, under its present constitution, is nearer an oligarchy than a democracy. The disfranchisement of so large a percentage of her people, by systematic effort and rigidly enforced statutes, the small number of votes cast for president at a hotly contested election, the small number of votes cast for members of Congress in four successive elections, when contrasted with the number cast in other states at the same elections, the choice of members of congress, governors and presidents by the votes of one out of every twenty of the people, whilst other states cast one out of every five of theirs, the maintenance of the rule of three fifths for the amendment of the constition, by which the will of the majority has been twice defeated, all compel us to recognize Rhode Island as different in her government, her institutions and her policy from all her sister commonwealths in the Union, and lead us to grasp at any provision of the federal constitution which, fairly construed, will grant us power to enforce, for her people, "a republican form of government," by which we mean a government by the whole people, for the whole people of the state.

It was urged upon your committee with great learning and logic, that these provisions of the constitution and laws, with the practice under them were in effect an oligarchical government, and not one of a republican form, and that under article 4, section 4, of the constitution of the United States, it was the duty of congress to so legislate, as to compel a change in the rule of suffrage by the state, which would cause its people to have equal privileges with those of other states.

It is undoubtedly true, that this authority given to the federal government supposes and recognizes a pre-existing government of the form which is to be guaranteed, and the form must be substantially republican. A state cannot change a republican for an aristocratic or monarchial form of government, but it may substitute another republican form for that which existed at its admission to the Union, and the clause of guaranty by the United States, is applicable to the latter as it was to the former. As the charter stood when Rhode Island entered the Union, no one could be a voter without owning real estate or being the eldest son of such a real estate owner. This rule applied equally to native and foreign born citizens. By her constitution of 1842, she has enlarged the right as to native citizens, and restricted it as to those of foreign birth. The change is one which gives rise to inequality in the exercise of the right as between the different classes of citizens, but widens the field in its general scope. The practice under the added right, in the opinion of your committee, is vicious and demoralizing, and the discrimination against foreign born citizens is anti-republican in its character, but the form of the government of Rhode Island is still republican, and cannot be interfered with by us. The whole question is one of the right and power of the state to regulate the rule of suffrage, as it affects presidential electors and members of Congress. This power and right under the constitution of the United States is with the states and not under the control of Congress. The federal system bases its very existence upon the rights of the states to regulate the rule of suffrage.

The existence of the federal government depends upon the existence of the state governments. Without existence in their entirety it absolutely falls into chaos. It cannot continue itself for an hour. There are three great parts of the federal government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative has two branches—the house and the senate. There can be no house of representatives of the United States after the state governments have ended. The government of the states must exist or the popular branch of Congress fails to exist. This is as certain as it is that there is a constitution of the United States. In the constitution of the United States the regulation as to suffrage is in these words:

"The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, *and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.*"

The electors for the house of representatives of the United States are those who are qualified electors for the legislatures of the states. Qualified how? Qualified by whom? Qualified by the federal government? No; but qualified by the states. The electors for members of the legislature of the states are the electors of the House of representatives, and they are to be be qualified by and under the constitution of the states. If you have no qualification of electors for the members of the legislature of the states, you have under the constitution no criterion to determine who are to be electors for members of Congress. There is no measure of qualification, except as it is found in the clause quoted, which provides that the electors for members for the United States House of representatives are the electors of the state who are qualified by state constitutions and state laws to vote for members of the legislature. If there be none of these, there can be none for members of the federal house, and it logically follows that the existence of state legislature is vital to the existence of that branch of the federal government, for in their absence you have no criterion, no qualification under the constitution itself. Do we presume to exercise that power here? Do we assert that we can grasp that power and regulate by a federal statute the qualification of voters? If we do, we make a consolidated government out of a democratic republic. The members of the senate of the United States are chosen by the legislatures of the states. Article 1, section 3, provides:

The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, *chosen by the legislature thereof.*

If there is no legislature there are no senators. If there are no state electors qualified by state constitutions or state laws there are no state legislatures. Thus it all depends finally on state qualifications of electors. Thus we have both the federal house of representatives and the federal senate dependent upon the qualifications of electors by the states; qualifications created by state constitutions and state laws. The states themselves in their constitutions fix the qualifications of voters. They are thus an element, an indispensible element, in the constitution and perpetuity of the federal government

Thus we find the electors of the state fill the house of representatives, and the states through their legislatures fill the senate of the United States, all power proceeding originally from the electors of the states, qualified by state constitutions and state laws. These form the very basis of the organization of this body and of the federal house of representatives. Without them the government of the United States utterly and absolutely falls. Under the constitution of the United States we must return for ultimate power to the qualification of electors in the states, with qualifications regulated and controlled by the states, or else these bodies cease to exist.

The constitution, in article 2, section 1, clause 2, provides:

Each state shall appoint in such manner *as the legislature thereof may direct*, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress.

These electors choose the President and Vice President of the United States. If there be no state legislatures there can be no presidential electors. The electors of the state legislatures are created and qualified by and under state constitutions and state laws. The voters or electors in the states are the same men who choose the members of the state legislatures, and if you have no state legislatures, then inevitably the power to create electors of the President of the United States must fail. Thus you have the senate and the house and the executive department all absolutely failing and breaking down for want of the state governments. But this is not all. The judiciary department of this government stands upon the existence of the executive and the senate. If the senate fail through the want of voters to create members of the state legislatures, and if the executive authority fails for the want of the power to create and qualify voters, then we have neither executive nor senate to create judges of the United States. Thus we have every branch of the federal government, house, senate, the executive and judiciary departments, standing upon the state governments, and all resting finally upon the people of the states, qualified as voters and state constitutions and state laws. We now see that the state governments are vital to the existence of every branch of the federal government, and that the voters of the states are essential to the vitality of every branch of the federal government. They cannot be interfered with by federal power. The Supreme court of the United States has expressly decided that suffrage under state control, and so far as it can be settled it is judicially settled.

The clear teaching of every part of our system forbids us to interfere or seek to meddle with the power of the state upon this most vital of all her rights, as we see that the people of the states, *qualified by the laws of the states*, are the voters of the federal government, we cannot and dare not entertain the thought suggested by those who suffer in Rhode Island. Their remedy lies in another field.

There is, therefore, nothing in these provisions of the constitution and laws of Rhode Island which, in the opinion of your committee, are in conflict with the constitution of the United States, for the regulation of its rule of suffrage is a subject for each state to determine for itself; but your committee do not deem it a waste of time to point out the great discrepancy that exists among the several states as to the exercise of suffrage by foreign born citizens, nor to call attention to the fact that Rhode Island is the only state in the Union in which natives and foreign born citizens stand upon different grounds as to the state qualifications for the right of suffrage.

The laws of the United States require require a residence of five years within the country before a foreigner can be naturalized. This makes him a citizen of the United States; but he may be a voter for members of Congress, or for electors for President, or for the members of a State legislature who elect a United States senator, after he had resided six months in the country if he lives in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, or Georgia, or within twelve months residence in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Texas and Wisconsin.

A naturalized foreigner can vote in California after a residence of six months, Connecticut, after a residence of one year if he be able to read any article of the constitution or any section of the statutes of the state; Delaware, after one year's residence, if he have paid taxes; Illinois after one year's residence: Iowa six month's residence; Kentucky, two year's residence; Louisiana, one year's residence; Maine, three months; Maryland, one year; Michigan three months; Mississipi, six month's residence; Nevada, six months; New Hampshire and New Jersey, one year, North Carolina, one year; Ohio, one year; South Carolina, one year; Tennessee, one year; Vermont and Virginia, one year; and West Virginia, one year in the state. The same residence is required in these twenty-one states of the native born citizens.

In these states residence is superadded by state authority as a qualification to voting for all officers, state as well as federal. In Massachusetts, two years; in Pennsylvania, thirty days, and in New York ten days are added by the state authority to the qualification of five years; and in Rhode Island ownership of real estate must be in the naturalized foreigner before he is a voter.

These differences are founded in the policy of the respective states, but there is no one of them in which payment of taxes, length of residence or educational qualifications are not imposed alike upon the native and the foreign born citizen, save the case of Rhode Island and its property qualifications.

The vice of its system and the wrong to the general welfare, consists in its inequality—in its deliberate disfranchisement of foreign born citizens by a rule which permits so gross a discrimination as is demonstrated by the proof taken by your committee.

'I don't Want that Stuff.'

Is what a lady in Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their best family medicine 'that' stuff is Hop Bitters.

The art of conversation should be ranked among the "fine arts." Very few are very superior conversationalists. It requires more study and attention than one would at first suppose. Judging from the amount of talk done, we would suppose out of all engaged in it there would be more persons who are excellent in conversation. They do a lot of talking, but fail to converse. A person should be well informed, at least, upon the current topics of the day and upon the subject or subjects the talk is about. This information should not be given in a patronizing way or of self superiority, as a teacher expounds to his scholars, nor with the motive to shine at a festival or in company. What you say, and the manner of saying it will shine for you. Some start a story, the drift of which you cannot see till toward the close, when the great big "I" turns up as a pollawag grows into a frog. The art of saying little things is of no small importance; they can be dressed in a pleasant garb and made congenial. Brusque things can be presented in an attractive manner; but we should never be overly argumentative profound, contentious, brusque or capricious, in company. It is not an arena to show off mental gladiatorship; how much we have read, how much we know or how much we think even. To be natural does not imply buffoonery or buffeting. They are a very poor kind of naturalness. A boor is to be depreciated. A pleasant humor is always welcome, but no wit at anybody's expense. Subjects that are unpalatable should always be discarded; and many subjects are spoken of at table that are unrefined and suggestive of thoughts far from agreeable. Topics sometimes are introduced as much out of place as the dress of a ballroom at a funeral

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, Editor.
J. K. BITTENBENDER, Publisher.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 18, 1880.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson county.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

Garfield was a member of the electoral commission that counted in Hayes. How can republicans who admit the fraud, consistently vote for such a man?

The nomination of Garfield has fallen flat on the Republican party. Wherever they have attempted to get up a demonstration it has most signally failed.

It was W. A. Grier, of Hazleton, who gave the one Garfield vote from Pennsylvania so often, which finally resulted in starting a boom that gave him the nomination. Mr. Grier is now a bigger man than Don Cameron.

The Cincinnati convention should profit by the example of Chicago, and not get into a wrangle over the nomination. If the work can be done in thirty-six hours and a good man nominated, it will instil life into the party that will carry it triumphantly through the campaign.

Two rival Democratic conventions are announced in Lackawanna county. The delegates to both will be elected on the 19th. A. B Dunning and B. A. Cease both claim to be the chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee. A very bad way to open a Presidential campaign, gentlemen. Better smooth matters over somehow, as otherwise the party is sure of defeat in that county.

TAX SALES.

A large number of tracts of land were advertised and sold for taxes at the Court House last Monday by county Treasurer Sweppenheiser. On the list were a number of properties on which the taxes were unpaid for 1877, but the lands have since been sold by the Sheriff. The taxes were assessed in the name of the person who was sold out and the question has arisen as to the effect of a judicial sale upon the lien for taxes returned. It is somewhat singular that in so many years since the passage of the act under which these sales are held, the question has never been decided by the Supreme Court. It is claimed by some, as the lands have been sold by the Sheriff since the taxes were levied, that this has wiped out all claims for taxes against the property. It still stands as a debt against him who was the owner at the time the levy was made, but the claim upon the property is lost. On the other hand it is contended that the land is to be held responsible for the taxes whoever the owner may be. It is evident that if the taxes were lost so far as the land is concerned when it was sold by the Sheriff, the purchaser of such land at a Treasurer's sale would get a worthless deed, and be out of pocket just the amount he paid for the land. The question has been raised in Montour county by a bill in equity praying for an injunction to restrain the treasurer and commissioners from selling certain tracts assessed prior to the Sheriff's sale of the same tracts. It will probably be decided in a few months, and will be watched with interest.

The fact that the question has never been presented to the Supreme Court is probably accounted for in this way; When land is advertised at tax sale most everybody prefers to pay the taxes rather than to run the risk of having a cloud upon his title, or go into expensive litigation to prevent the land from being sold. It has always been the practice here and elsewhere to sell such lands for unpaid taxes. Perhaps that practice will cease after the Supreme Court have passed upon the question. There seems to be no good reason why the taxes should be a lien upon the land, while mortgages, judgments and other debts of record are wiped out.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. June 15th 1880.

It is only fair to Senator Blaine, for whom your correspondent has always had and expressed as friendly a feeling as was proper in a Democrat, to say that the Senator had no hand in Garfield's nomination. Injudicious friends of the Senator have sought to make it appear that he was influential in turning the convention towards the Ohioan. Those that know him better know that he had no connection with the movement. He will support General Garfield, as he would any other Radical. It is reported, however, in the event which he hardly deemed possible—his own defeat,—he preferred another man than Garfield as candidate.

The interest in the Cincinnati convention to be held next Tuesday, a week from to-day is growing as intense as was republican excitement in the Chicago fiasco. Of the candidates no one at present seems to have even a majority of the delegates, and much less than two thirds. In view of the recent newspaper reports, it is generally believed that Mr. Tilden will not be a candidate, but will content himself with naming his choice and throwing his strength to him. General Hancock's chances are improving as the day of convention approaches. Judge Field, though, may yet be the nominee. General Garfield's sentiments on the Chinese question will make him unpopular on the Pacific slope, and Judge Field, it is believed could carry those states for the Democratic party.

The House yesterday by a vote of 150 to 51 passed the bill enforcing the eight hour law. Quite a debate of a non-partisan character was had upon this question. This bill has been pending in the House several sessions, and its passage affects all workingmen who are employed by the government at the different navy-yards, arsenals &c.

President Hayes is revenging himself for the defeat of Sherman by "bouncing" the government officers, who, in violation of his ridiculous civil service order, went to Chicago, and worked for Grant and Imperialism. Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum is the first one of importance to suffer. This gentleman was chairman of the Illinois State Convention that "stood by the old man" with 42 votes. In the significent language of Dennis Kearney, Raum "will have to go." The President warned him repeatedly of the danger he was exposing himself to, but without effect. Raum should immediately put himself in training for the republican candidate for Vice-President in 1884 that is if the republicans run a ticket then. Arthur, now on the ticket, was turned out of the New York Custom House, for alleged violations of law, and is rewarded for the disgrace. Now Raum may expect some prominent man to take him up in 1884.

HILTON.

Throwing Mud at Garfield.

WHY IT IS THROWN.

The following is the official record of the testimony taken before the Poland committee in reference to the connection of James A. Garfield with the Credit Mobilier transaction:

Jan. 22, 1873. Oakes Ames recalled:

Question. In regard to Mr. Garfield, state to the committee details of transactions between you and him in reference to Credit Mobilier stock. Answer. I got for Mr. Garfield ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, for which he paid par and interest.

Q. When did you agree with him for that? A. That agreement was in December 1867 or January 1868; about that time; about that time I had these conversations with all of them; it was all about the same time.

Q. State what grew out of it. A. Mr. Garfield did not pay me any money; I sold bonds belonging to his $1,000 of his stock at 97, making $776; in June I received a dividend in cash on his stock of $600 which left a balance due him of $329, which I paid him; that is all the transaction between us; I did not deliver him any stock before or since: that is the only transaction and the only thing.

Q. The $329 which you paid him was the surplus of earnings on the stock above the amount to be paid for it, par value? A. Yes, sir; he never had either his Credit Mobilier stock or Union Pacific railroad stock; the only thing he realized on the transaction was the $329.

Q. I see in this statement of the account with Gen. Garfield a charge of $47; that is interest from the July previous, is it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the $776 on the credit side of the account is the 80 per cent bond dividend sold at 97? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the $190 on the $600 on the credit side is the money dividend? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And after you had received these two sums, they in the aggregate overpaid the price of stock and interest $329, which you paid him. A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was that paid? A. Paid in money, I believe.

Q. Did you make a statement of this to Mr. Garfield? A. I presume so. I think I did with all of them; that is my impression.

Q. When you paid him this $329 did you understand it was the balance of his dividend after paying for his stock? A. I suppose so; I do not know what else he could suppose.

Q. You did not deliver the certificate of stock to him? A. No, sir; he said nothing about that.

Q. Why did he not receive his certificate? A. Do not know.

Q. Do you remember any conversation between you and him in the adjustment of these accounts? A. I do not.

Q. You understood you were the holder of these ten shares? A. Yes, sir,

Q. Did he so understand it? I presume so. It seems to have gone from his mind, however.

Q. Was this the only dealing you had with him in reference to any stock. A. I think so.

Q. Was it the only transaction of any kind. A. The only transaction.

Q. Has that $329 ever been paid to you? A. I have no recollection of it.

Q. Have you any belief that it ever has? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever loan Gen. Garfield $300? A. Not to my knowledge; except that he calls this a loan.

Q. You do not call it a loan? A. I did not at the time. I am willing it should go to suit him.

Q. What we want to get at is the exact truth. A. I have told the truth in my statement.

Q. When you paid him $329 did he understand that he borrowed that money from you? A. I do not suppose so.

Q. Have you any belief that he supposed so? A. No; only from what he said the other day. I do not dispute anybody.

Q. We want your judgment of the transaction. A. My judgment of the transaction is just as I told you. There was but one thing about it.

Q. That amount has never been repaid to you. You did nor suppose that you had any right to it, or any claim to it? A. No, sir.

Q. You regarded that as money belonging to him after the stock was paid for? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Gen. Garfield ever receive these bonds? A. No, sir; never has received but $329.

Q. And that he has received as his own money? A. I suppose so; it did not belong to me. I should not have given it to him if it had not belonged to him.

Q. You did not understand it to belong to you as a loan; you never called for it and have never received it back? A. No, sir.

Q. Has there been any conversation between you and him in reference to the Pacific stock he was entitled to? A. No, sir.

Q. Has he ever called for it? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever offered it to him? A. No, sir.

Q. Has there been any conversation in relation to it? A. No, sir.

Q. Has there ever been anything said between you and him about rescinding the purchase of the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock? Has there anything been said to you of its being thrown up or abandoned or surrendered? A. No, sir, not until recently,

Q. How recently. A. Since this matter came up.

Q. Since the investigation commenced? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you consider at the commencement of this investigation that you held these other dividends, which you said you did not pay to him in his behalf? Did you regard yourself as custodian of these dividends for him? A. Yes, sir; he paid for his stock and is entitled to his dividends.

Q. Will the dividends come to him at any time on his demand? A. Yes, sir; as soon as this suit is settled.

Q. You say $329 was paid to him; how was it paid? A. I presume by check of sergeant-at-arms. I find there are some checks filed without any letters or initials indicating who they were for

Q. Have you had any correspondence since this dividend was paid, with him in regard to this matter? A. I do not know what matter you refer to.

Q. If you had any correspondence between you I would like to see it. A. I have no copy of it.

Q. Have you the original? A. No, sir. Mr. Garfield showed me a letter which he said he intended to enclose with some money sent me. I did not know who the money came from. He showed me a letter which he said he intended to have put in. I indorsed on the back of the letter my reply. I just turned over the letter and wrote what I wrote on the back of it, and let him have it.

Q. Your answer indorsed on the back of the letter was published in the newspapers?

A. Yes, sir. He published the letter, I believe.

Q. As published did they correspond with your recollection of the paper as written? A. Yes, sir I wrote it off hastily. He came to my room and said he had been accused of all kinds of crime and misdemeanors. I told him I had made no such statement as he represented. He wanted me to say in writing that I had not. I took the letter which he said he intended to have inclosed with the money, and wrote on the back of it that I had made no such statement.

Q. The published correspondence in the morning papers of the next day is your recollection of what occurred? A. It agrees with my recollection, except that he says he left a letter for me at the Arlington. I never received that letter. I only saw the letter on which I endorsed my answer.

Q. Did he inclose the money? A. Some money came to me inclosed in an envelope, which he said he had sent. I gave it back to him,

Q. How much money was in that envelope? A. Four hundred dollars.

The following memorandum, referred to by witness as a statement of his account with Mr. Garfield, was placed in evidence:

1869—	J. A. G. Dr.	
To ten shares Credit Mobilier of A		$1,000
Interest		47
June 19, to cash		329
Total,		$1,376
1868.	Cr.	
By dividend bond Union Pacific Railroad		$1,000
At 80 per cent., less 3 per cent		776
June 15, by dividend collected for your account		600
Total,		$1,376

The following is Gen:

GARFIELD'S EXPLANATION.

"The first I ever heard of the Credit Mobilier was in 1866 or 1867. I cannot fix the date when George Francis Train called on me and said he was organizing a company to be known as the Credit Mobilier of America, to be formed on the model of the Credit Mobilier of France; that the object of the company was to purchase lands and build houses along the line of the Pacific railroad at points where cities and villages were likely to spring up; that he had no doubt money thus invested would double or treble itself each year; that subscriptions were limited to $1,000 each, and he wished me to subscribe. He showed me a long list of subscribers, among them Mr. Oakes Ames, to whom he referred me for further information concerning the enterprise. I answered that I had not the money to spare, and if I had I would not subscribe without knowing more about the organization. Mr. Train left me, saying he would hold a place open for me and hoped I would yet subscribe. The same day I asked Mr. Ames what he thought of the enterprise. He expressed the opinion that the investment would be safe and profitable.

"I heard nothing further upon the subject for a year or more, and it was almost forgotten, when sometime, I should say, during the long session of 1868, Mr. Ames spoke of it again; said the company had organized, was doing well, and he thought would soon pay large dividends. He said that some of the stock had been left, or was to be left, in his hands to sell, and I could take the amount which Mr. Train had offered me by paying the $1,000 and accrued interest. He said that if I was not able to pay for it then he would hold it for me until I could pay or until some of the dividends were payable. I told him that I would consider the matter, but would not agree to take any stock until I knew from an examination of the charter and the conditions of the subscription the extent to which I should become pecuniarily liable. He said he was not sure but thought a stockholder would only be liable for the par value of his stock; that he had not the stock and papers with him, but would have them after awhile. From the case as presented I probably should have taken the stock if I had been satisfied as to the extent of pecuniary liability. Thus the matter rested for some time. I think until the following year. During this interval I understood that there were

DIVIDENDS DUE

amounting to nearly three times the par value of the stock. But, in the meantime, I had heard that the company was involved in some controversy with the Pacific railroad and that Mr. Ames' right to sell the stock was denied. When I next saw Mr. Ames I told him that I had concluded not to take the stock. There the matter ended, so far as I was concerned, and I had no further knowledge of the company's operations until the subject began to be discussed in the newspapers last fall. Nothing was ever said to be by Mr. Train, or Mr. Ames, to indicate or imply that the Credit Mobilier, was or could be in any way connected with the legislation of Congress for the Pacific railroad, or for any other purpose; Mr. Ames never gave nor offered to give me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and obtained from, and afterwards repaid him, a loan of $300. That amount is the only valuable thing I ever received from or delivered to him. I never owned, received, or agreed to receive, any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends nor profits arising from them."

AMES WAS RECALLED.

January 23, 1873, and testified to the stock he had issued to Garfield, the dividends, allowed him, and the balance of money paid into his hand, which Garfield pretended was a "loan." He submitted a memorandum of the account in detail. It came to the knowledge of the committee that Garfield had visited Ames with the object of inducing him to retract or modify his testimony, and he was re-examined 29th of January as follows:

Q. You may state whether, in conversation with you, Mr. Garfield claims, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing $300?

A. No, sir; he did not claim that with me.

Q. State all you know in reference to it.

A. I told him he knew very well that that was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In our conversation he admitted it, and said there was $2,400 due him in stocks and bonds. He made a little memorandum of $1,000 and $1,400 and said there was $1,000 of Union Pacific railroad stock, $1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, and $400 of stock or bonds.

Q. When was that memorandum made?

A. It was made in my room. I can not remember the date. *It was since the investigation commenced.*

Q. Have you the memorandum that Mr. Garfield made? A. I have the figures that he made. [Paper shown in Garfield's handwriting.]

You say these figures were made by Mr. Garfield? Yes, sir.

Q. That was his idea of what was coming to him? A. Yes, sir.

Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, Horatio Seymour of New York will accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, if tendered him. He can carry his State beyond a doubt, and that would settle the election. Republican papers that are afraid of him are saying that he will not accept, is in poor health, is too old. His health and age will not prevent his beating Garfield, should the National Convention give him the nomination.

Garfield and the Credit Mobilier.

The New York *Tribune* is quite gleeful over its escape from the diet of boiled crow on which it would have been obliged to subsist if Grant had been nominated at Chicago. But that journal was not so fortunate in the nomination of Garfield as its editor pretends. It will be forced to eat its own words in supporting the republican nomination. It was very severe on the congressmen who were implicated in the Credit Mobilier matter at the time it was first made public. When that disreputable business was undergoing investigation in congress the *Tribune* took occasion to remark:

"It is very easy to see that the stock of the Credit Mobilier was a very handsome investment, provided it could be purchased at par. Here was wherein Oakes Ames was such a profitable friend to Congressmen and Senators. He let them in, as he phrases it, on the ground floor. They got their stock at par, and the dividends which were ready to be paid were more than enough to pay for the stock. This is what is called in Wall street parlance making one hand wash the other. The actual value of stock sold at $100 a share would have been to anybody out of the circle of Oakes Ames' friends not purchaseable for less than $300 to $400. But there was a film of deceney thrown over the transaccion by Mr. Ames, in charging several months' interest on the stock at the time it was sold to the members of Congress. This interest had accrued while he was holding it to see where it could be placed to the best advantage."

That is to say that the Congressmen who received stock from Oakes Ames got it for nothing or as a gift, the accrued dividends being sufficient to pay for it. The *Tribune* went on to say: The more recent Legislation which Ames' transactions with members of Congress had reference to, may be stated in a few words. Secretary Boutwell insisted that half the earning of the road in carrying mails and troops for the Government should be applied to the payment of interest on the loans that the government had made to the road. The Legislation obtained overruled the Secretary and enabled the road to postpone payment of interest until the bonds fell due—some thirty years hence. To sum up, it may be briefly stated that the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier together got the proceeds of liberal United States land grants, of donations of communities near the road, and the entire subsidy of government bonds, as a clear profit. The proceeds of the mortgage bonds which displayed the government lien, were sufficient to have built the road. To the original stockholders in the Union Pacific, the profit was something almost incredible. A share bought for $5 subscription became $100 Credit Mobilier, which paid, as we have seen in the evidence concerning the Legislators who received it, dividends that amounted to at least treble its nominal value. It is, of course, that all Legislation who favored the Union Pacific railroad swelled the profits of the Legislators who became stockholders in the Credit Mobilier. The awkardness of this position was vastly increased by the thin disguise of purchase being torn away, under which the profit bearing stock had been really the gift of Oakes Ames. The denial of the facts converted the transaction into a criminal act."

Gen Garfield was one of the Congressmen who where shown by the testimony taken before the investigating committee to have received Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames. He went before that committee and denied on his oath that he ever held any of the stock. So then it appears that the republican candidate for President was one of those Congressmen whose denial of the facts," according to the *Tribune* "converted the transaction into a criminal act." Mark, now, the article in the *Tribune* from which these extracts are made was published months after the death of Horace Greeley and while Whitelaw Reid, the present editor of that sheet, had control of its columns. The question arises, has Mr. Reid changed his former opinion of the conduct of the Congressmen who received Credit Mobilier stock as a gift from Oakes Ames? If not he is convicted by his own newspaper of supporting a candidate for President who was guilty of a "criminal act." This is the severe and inexorable logic of the matter and there is no possibility of escaping it. The *Tribune* will not eat crow but it will be obliged to masticate its own editorials in supporting Garfield for President.—*Patriot.*

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Two steamers, the Stonington and Narragansett, collided on Long Island Sound on Saturday night about half past eleven. The former was on its way from Stonington to New York, and the latter from New York to Stonington.

When they had got into the open waters of the Sound a thick fog fell over all. Fogs are no rarity and passengers who frequent these routes are accustomed to the hoarse whistles of the steamers. The pilots, through long practice, can tell by the sound the relative position of the vessels, although novices are all at sea when they attempt to point out the direction from which the noise of a fog-horn comes. The passengers on the Narragansett did not dream of danger, for the steamer had run over these waters for fifteen years, in every sort of weather, and had never had missed a trip. By eleven o'clock at night all who had state rooms retired to rest. About fifty, who had neither state rooms nor berths, settled themselves to sleep the best they could on the sofas and easy chairs which were strewn about the richly-furnished saloon and a very few lingered on the decks. All was quiet and only the splashing of the water and the noise of the whistles broke the stillness of the night. The Narragansett had reached the Cornfield Light, which is five miles west of the Connecticut river, when she heard the whistle of the Stonington coming in the opposite direction. This was at about 11:30. The signals sounded as if there was a good distance east and west between the two boats. If there was such a distance, and if each vessel steered to the left, then they ought to have passed each other safely by. But in a moment the lights of the two vessels shown through the fog. The helm of the Narragansett was thrown sharp about, which brought her broadside to the Stonington. The Stonington plunged on and struck her on the starboard quarter, just in front of the wheel. There was a tremendous crash. The bow of the Stonington was forced in. The side of the Narragansett was cut and crushed almost to the water's edge. Water poured into the hole and the steamer began to sink. But this was not all. The gas began escaping. It caught fire and the flames fastened on to the wood work and spread rapidly.

Then followed a wild scene of confusion. Passengers rushed from their state rooms with only their night cloths on, and no power could allay the panic. Boats and rafts were lowered and many jumped overboard. In a short time the Narragansett sank, and many of the passangers were picked up by boats from the Stonington and from the Steamer City of New York, which had arrived on the scene. There were about four hundred people on board, and 48 were missing.

The Deputy Marshals' Bill.

R. B. HAYES'S REASONS FOR INTERFERING BY VETO WITH THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Mr. Hayes sent to the Senate to-day a message vetoing the bill regulating the pay of special deputy marshals. He quotes all the laws now existing relating to elections and the supervision thereof, and maintains that they are sufficient, and the present bill unconstitutional. In speaking of the power of Congress to pass laws superintending of elections, he says:

"It must be conceded to be a most important power, and of a fundamental character. In the light of recent history, and of the violence, fraud, corruption and irregularity which have frequently prevailed at such elections, it may easily be conceived that the exertion of the power, if it exists, may be necessary to the stability of our form of government.

As to the relations between the States and the general government, he says:

"The true interests of the people of this country require that both the national and state governments should be allowed without jealous interference on either side, to exercise all the powers which respectively belong to them according to a fair and practical construction of the constitution. State rights and the rights of the United States should be equally respected. Both are essential to the preservation of our liberties and the perpetuity of our institutions. But in endeavoring to vindicate the one we should not allow our zeal to nullify or impair the other."

He then quotes at length from a Supreme Court decision as to the duty of marshals to keep the peace at the polls, which he says shows the wisdom of the existing law, and justifies him in his disposition not to see it changed.

CANDIDATES.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county convention to be held August 10th, 1880. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
ISAAC A. DEWITT,
of Greenwood.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
of Catawissa.

A. L. FRITZ,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR CONGRESS.
J. M. C. RANCK,
of Lightstreet.

[Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference of the eleventh district.]

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITORS' REPORT
OF
SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP

Gilbert Hess and Elijah Albertson, supervisors, in account with Sugarloaf township for the year ending April 12th 1880.

	Cr.	Dr.
To am't of duplicate of road tax in hands of Gilbert Hegs		$383 40
To am't of duplicate of cash tax granted by the court, 6 mills, in hands of Gilbert Hess		324 49
By work done on the road	366 12	
By time as supervisor	58 73	
By attending settlement	1 25	
	$426 10	426 10
		$281 79
To am't of duplicate of road tax in hands of Elijah Albertson		$363 32
By work done on the road	$352 97	
By exonerations	2 85	
By credit from the present supervisor	7 50	
	$363 32	
By am't of orders unpaid for the year 1878	$12 62	
By am't of orders unpaid for the year 1879	283 43	
By am't of orders issued for the year 1880	185 04	
	$481 09	
	481 79	
Indebtedness of township	$199 30	
To am't of overwork of Elijah Albertson, handed over to James N. Pennington, supervisor, to be applied on this year's road tax		$171 40

June 7th, 1880.

We the undersigned auditors of Sugarloaf township duly examined and audited all the foregoing account and find it correct as above set out,

B. D. COLE,
JOSHUA B. DAVIS,
AARON FRITZ,
Auditors.

By order of Auditors,
Attest: ANDREW LAUBACH, Clerk.
June 18, 1880.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Hester Ann Edson, Executrix of B. F. Cole, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

THURSDAY, JULY 15th, 1880,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate to-wit: A certain lot or PIECE OF LAND situate in Benton township, Columbia co., Pa., adjoining lands of Lowry Cole on the east and south, Big Fishingcreek on the west and public road on the north, containing ONE ACRE more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame DWELLING HOUSE and STORE a frame stable and out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year there-after with interest from confirmation nisi. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Possession given April 1st, 1881.

HESTER ANN EDSON,
Executrix.
June 18, 1880-ts*

TAX NOTICE.

The undersigned treasurer of the Town of Bloomsburg, hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive the taxes of said town assessed and ascertained for the year 1880, on and after Monday, June 21st, 1880, at his office on Second street, five doors above Centre in said town; and all taxpayers are required to pay the same. Any tax unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the said 21st of June shall be paid with five per centum penalty upon the amount added thereto.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER,
Bloomsburg, June 18, 1880. Town Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HANNAH LAMON, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Hannah Lamon, late of Briarcreek township, Columbia co., Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to C. B. Jackson, adm'r., Berwick, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

C. B. JACKSON,
Administrator,
June 18, '80-6w Berwick, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 20th, 1880.

DR. A. E. BURR:—

I took your Neuralgia and Sick Headache Pills for Chronic Headache with Dyspepsia, and they acted like a charm. I would not be without them for any amount of money.

MRS WILLIAM BROCK,
Scranton, Pa.

IF YOU HAVE HEADACHE,
IF YOU HAVE NEURALGIA,
IF YOU HAVE DYSPEPSIA,
IF YOU HAVE CONSTIPATION,
IF YOU HAVE INDIGESTION,
IF YOU HAVE NERVOUS CHILLS,
IF YOU HAVE AGUE CHILLS,
IF YOU HAVE PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
IF YOU HAVE PARALYSIS,
IF YOU HAVE TOOTHACHE,
IF YOU ARE NERVOUS,

TAKE DR. A. E. BURR'S

Neuralgia & Sick Headache Pills.

They will cure you. There is nothing in this world like them. Easy to take, they dissolve in the mouth. The Physicians generally recommend them.

For Sale by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg druggist.
June 18, '80-1f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW DEPARTURE!
BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD!

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
of Syracuse, N. Y.

Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.

It obviates all the objections made to any other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.

Its Beam, Clevis, Jointer Standard and Wheel Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board will be a composition of steel and Iron chilled under a process for which we have also obtained an exclusive Patent. It will be called

THE SYRACUSE
CHILLED STEEL PLOW

Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than our present styles.

A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Inferior Steel Plows retail from sixteen to nineteen dollars.

The price of our new Plow will be but **Seventeen Dollars,** and it will be the cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.

Its mold board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.

It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.

With this Plow will be introduced a corrugated Plow Point and Jointer Point, on which we have also obtained a Patent, and which is also a great improvement, both as regards strength and wear.

The Jointer can be shifted so as to take more or less land, and also more or less pitch, and it can always be kept on a line with the Plow.

The wheel will run under the beam or one side of it as desired, and always kept in line.

The beam is adjustable for Spring or Fall Plowing, and also for two or three horses.

The handles can be adjusted to accommodate a man or boy, on the same Plow.

It is a perfect Plow.

Wooden beams are going out of use because they shrink, swell and warp, and never run two seasons alike.

Iron beams are too heavy.

Malleable beams become demoralized and bend, which is much worse than to break.

A Steel beam is the necessity of the day. It is three times as strong and very much lighter than any other style.

When we say a Mold board is chilled, the farmers know it is so.

We do not palm off on them a composition of various metals and call it chilled metal.

We want agents for this new Plow in every town in this State.

We can give but a very small discount to them, but we will pay the Railroad Freight.

We propose to place this Plow in the hands of Farmers as near the cost of manufacture as possible.

It will be the *best* Agricultural Implement ever sold.

It shall also be the *cheapest.*

Persons therefore who are not willing to act as agents on the principle that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," need not apply for an agency.

No Plows on commission. All sales absolute.

☞ This is the only Steel Chilled Plow in the World.

Steel costs several times more than Iron.

But this Plow, full rigged, by giving small discounts, can be sold for Seventeen Dollars. Compare this price with that of any Iron Plow ever made.

It is cheaper than any other Plow now made would be at five dollars and a half.

Where there are no agents we will, on receipt of Seventeen Dollars, send a Plow to any Railroad station in the State and pay the freight. Address,

SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Or
June 18, 13w.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
General Agents, Phila., Pa.
SOLD BY
MOYER BROTHERS., Bloomsburg, Pa.
June 14, ly.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE

ESTATE OF SOPHIA HELDEBRANDT, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Sophia Heldebrandt, late of Orangetownship, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executrix. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make prompt payment.

MRS. ELIZABETH COFFMAN,
Executrix,
may 7, '80-6w Bloomsburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF SUSAN A. GROVER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Susan A. Grover, late of the township of Mifflin, Columbia co. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN,
Administrator,
June 4, '80-6w Bloomsburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF D. A. BOWMAN, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the executors of D. A. Bowman, deceased, to and among the parties entitled to the same will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present them or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

L. B. WALLER,
Auditor.
May 21, '80-4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BUILDING OF NEW STORE
BY
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
AND
CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS
ON
An Extraordinary Scal

We hereby announce to the public that our Rebuilding Operations now in progress, will include some radical changes in our present and during the summer materially reduce the size of the buil We find ourselves with the largest stock we have ever had at stage of the season, aggregating almost

A MILLION DOLLARS IN VALU

And it is not only desirable, but necessary, that a large portion of should be closed at once.

Although the great bulk of this stock was contracted for on a of values much lower than now, we have determined after careful sideration, instead of storing away the goods, to distribute among patrons and consumers generally, say one-half, or

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Wo

At such prices as may be necessary in order to speedily close, have, therefore, inaugurated

A GREAT CLOSING SAL

In every Department, and propose to distribute such bargains as the people, far and wide, as will be our most effective advertisem for the new store we propose to open in the early autumn.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE:

We do not claim to have reduced everything, for there are co goods in such limited supply that we can scarcely meet the dem **Such Goods Will Not Be Reduced.** But outside of th radical mark-down has taken place, and many goods that are s well are marked away down to insure their immediate clearance, opportunity to secure bargains is a very unusual one, and buye Dry Goods the country over should promptly put in an appearan our house

All who need Dry Goods or who can be induced by the certain saving, to anticipate their wants should visit us in person, present indications the goods will be sold too rapidly to insure cases perfect satisfaction in the filling of orders through the Mail der Department during the continuance of this great closing sale.

Discarding all sensational or exaggerated statements we throw the market this immense stock of Dry Goods, determined to sel amount named at whatever sacrifice may be necessary to accom object.

Our organization and our facilities for distributing large quan of goods are believed to be unequaled, but every effort will be m to strengthen it and increase its efficiency during this closing sal that all who visit us may be waited on promptly and to their e satisfaction.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIE

Eighth and Market Streets, Phila

The Old Established Drug Stor

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Corner Main and Market Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been in the WHOLESALE DRUG business for the past eleven years call the attention of the public generally, and COUNTRY DEALERS in particular, to their large and varied stock.

It consists of

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicine Spices, &c.

The Retail Departmen

BROWER'S BLOCK.

Cannot be surpassed anywhere

IN IT MAY BE FOUND A LARGE STOCK

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

SPONGES,
CHAMOIS, COLOGNES,
PERFUMERY, CIGARS,
FANCY ARTICLES, TOILET SOAPS,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
HAIR BRUSHES, LAMPS, GLOBES

and in fact every thing that should be kept in a complete and well regulated Drug Store.

They are the sole Manufactures of the Celebrated

OIL OF GLADNESS.

Also the Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors DR. W. M. BICKLEY'S Celebrated and

INVALUABLE PREPARATIONS.

Compound Aromatic Wine of Gentian and Iron, Improved Cream Camphor, Worm Killing Agent, Improved Rose Pectoral.

The Best Remedies Made.

Highly Recommended by Physicians.

MOYER BROTHERS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 17 '79-1y

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880

PUBLIC SALES.

Cortez B. Robbins, the Administrator of D. W. Robbins, will expose to public sale on Saturday June 22nd, a large quantity of various brands of liquors and household goods, furniture, &c.

C. B. Brockway will expose to public sale tomorrow, June 19, a lot bounded on the north by Third street, on the east by C. B. Brockway, south by an alley and west by property of M. P. Lutz, containing 40 feet front and 212 feet in depth. The lot is in a high state of cultivation with stone walk and iron fence in front, a hennery in the rear and excellent fruit trees.

Hester Ann Edson, Executrix of B. F. Cole, deceased, of Benton township, will expose real estate to sale on the premises on Thursday, July 15th, 1880 See advertisement.

Candidates' cards printed at this office at low rates on short notice.

Harry Grotz has sold the engine in his tannery to Milt. Hess.

L. A. Riley, of Ashland, was in town on Monday.

I. X. Grier, Esq., and family, of Danville, have gone to Europe.

Lutz & Sloan have put down a crossing on Main street opposite their store.

Charles M. Bittenbender returned home from Nebraska on Tuesday, after an absence of one year.

Clerk J. B. Casey made a good crier at the sales on Monday. No time was wasted in waiting for bids.

Col. S. Knorr and Sheriff Ent went up the creek on Tuesday to try their hands at trout fishing.

Commissioner Reichart has recovered from his injuries. He was in town on Monday attending to official duties.

W. H. Jacobs, W. C. McKinney, G. A. Clark and several other Democrats are talking of going to Cincinnati with Mr. Lowenberg, the delegate from this district.

The Wheeler No. 6 runs lighter than any other combined Mower and Reaper in the market, cutting five feet. june 18-tf

There was quite a large attendance at the Treasurer's sales on Monday. A number of sales were adjourned until next Monday at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Wheeler No. 6 uses "Wheeler's patent" adjustable and movable *steel plates* in the guards, which cannot be used by other manufacturers. june 18-tf

We have received a very neatly printed notice of the commencement exercises at Lewistown Academy, to be held June 22nd. Prof. H. H. Schuyler is the principal of the school.

No answers having been sent in by any one to "Our Puzzle Corner," we have concluded that our readers were not interested in it, and have therefore discontinued that department.

The Wheeler No. 6 is the only two-wheeled reaper that has folding platform to pass through narrow lanes, barn and gates. june 18-tf

FESTIVAL.

There will be a strawberry and ice cream festival in Espy, near the steam grist mill, on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, June 25th and 26th, under the auspices of the Espy Cornet Band. Proceeds for the benefit of the band. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

At a meeting of Fishingcreek Improvement Company held recently, the following officers were elected: J. M. Harman, President; David Lowenberg, Treasurer; C. B. Brockway, Secretary. The above named and W. R. Tubbs and U. H. Ent were chosen as directors.

For the delicate and complicated difficulties pecular to the female constitution, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound is the sovereign remedy. It aims at the cause, and produces lasting results. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

A. J. Albertson, of Rohrsburg, died on Sunday last. He had been suffering a long time from cancer in the face, and only a few days before his death, returned from Philadelphia, where he had frequently been for treatment. Several times he believed himself cured, but the terrible disease would shortly afterwards break out again. He was a justice of the peace in Greenwood for some years.

Osborne No. 8 Light Reaper weighs 750 *lbs.*, runs very light, has perfect tilting apparatus, Kirby's celebrated rolling head rakes (acknowledged to be the best self-rake ever invented) perfectly controllable, and has no *springs* to get out of order—consequently is the most durable and light reaper in the market. june 4-5w

There will be a festival in the grove at St. James' church in Fishingcreek township on the afternoon and evening of the 3rd of July. Come one, come all.

We are requested to announce the name of C. H. Campbell, of Briarcreek, as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of common schools. Mr. Campbell is a teacher of long experience, having been engaged in that profession for the past twenty-five years in this county and Luzerne. june 18-2w

Messrs. R. Bruce Ricketts and J. K. Bogert will start for Cincinnati next Saturday, to attend the National Democratic Convention. The former will afterwards go to Colorado and visit the more interesting mining points.—*Wilkesbarre Record.*

ESTRAY.—A dark red cow with knobs on her horns, white spot on breast, strayed from the premises of the undersigned on June 1st. Any person knowing her whereabouts will please inform the owner,

june 11-2w* JOHN D. JONES.

Water pipe has been laid on Centre street, between Main and Third streets. This was not included in the original distribution. We learn that pipe will be extended down Third street to Scott town.

CELEBRATION AT BERWICK.

The citizens of Berwick are preparing for a grand time on the 3d of July, the 4th falling on Sunday. Invitations have been extended to the various organizations of this town, and to the citizens generally, to join in the occasion. Whenever there has been anything of the kind here, the people of Berwick have turned out liberally to help us make it a success, and now that they propose to celebrate, we should reciprocate. The members of the committee having the matter in charge are Col. A. D. Seely, W. T. Snyder and Wm. W. Boyles, and this is sufficient to insure that the arrangements will be extensive and complete. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

OSBORNE No. 3 REAPER, wide-cut, weighs 900 lbs., is the old stand-by-machine for farmers having large and heavy harvests to reap. You can always depend upon it—wet or dry, tall or short, thick or thin. A. B. Croop, Briarcreek, *says his No. 3 is the boss* of all the machines he ever saw. One team works all day in the warmest weather and does not mind it a bit. His 13 year old daughter did all the reaping after the first half day. Try them—buy them—and be happy. June 4-5w

Michael Hower, of Locust township, died suddenly of appoplexy last Friday. He was buried on Sunday at Numedia.

The people of Millville will hold a festival on the 3rd of July. There will be good speaking, music, dinner and supper, ice cream, &c. Proceeds to go toward building of a free meeting house. A good time in general is expected. Come one, come all.

Milt. Hess' new foundry on the corner of Railroad and Iron streets is nearly completed. He expects to manufacture large quantities of iron fence soon.

Misses Buckingham, Penman and Stiles have closed their schools at Shenandoah. The two former have returned home to spend their vacation, and the latter has gone to Atalissa, Iowa, to spend a year with her sisters.

The Wheeler No. 6 is the only machine built using *Wheeler's Patent Rolling Heel Rakes* which handles grain in all stages in the most perfect and satisfactory manner. june 18-tf

The heavy wind on Sunday afternoon unroofed the barn at Col. Freze's farm, overturned Jacob Dieffenbach's wagon shed, uprooted many trees, and did much damage all along its track. One of Buckalew's livery horses was in M. A. Moore's barn at Buckhorn when it blew down, and was considerably cut about the head.

M. Wynkoop returned home last week, from a trip of business and pleasure to the western part of the State. Those people who reported that he went away to avoid payment of any debt he owes will be much disappointed that their report proved false.

WHAT AN OLD PHYSICIAN SAYS.—In a practice of over thirty years, I have never found a curative equal to the Great Mexican Remedy, Herbaline Bitters. Having used but two bottles, I am entirely relieved of a chronic affection of the stomach and bowels of seven years' standing. I regard it as the best health restoring agent in the world. C. Hampton, M. D, Vevay, Ind.

THE STORM IN CLINTON COUNTY.

LOCK HAVEN, June 14.—A terrible wind and rain storm passed over this city and county yesterday afternoon. Houses and barns were unroofed, bridges were damaged, and fruit orchards, gardens, shade trees, fences and sheds were destroyed. The city flouring mill of this place, was blown out of line. No lives were lost.

OPEN AIR FESTIVAL.

The members of the Bloomsburg Silver Cornet Band will hold an open air festival in North Market street in neighborhood of the Lutheran church this Friday and Saturday evenings, June 18th and 19th. The bill of fare embraces all refreshments of the season. Good music will be in attendance and a pleasant time generally is expected. Patronage of a generous public respectfully solicited.

N. B. Should the weather prove unfavorable for an entertainment in open air, the festival will be held in Hartman's hall, corner Main and Market streets.

The Town council held their regular monthly meeting last week, Wednesday night. We are unable to print the proceedings as the clerk informs us there were no minutes of the meeting. So far as we can learn a building permit was granted to I. S. Kuhn, and a number of bills ordered paid. Only four members, including the President, were present. We cannot understand why there are no minutes. The proceedings of every meeting of the council must be kept and recorded by the Secretary, and the minutes are open for the inspection of the public. If there is no record of the meeting there certainly should be, and if there are minutes, but not recorded yet, a week after the meeting, it is high time they were put on the Minute book.

THE REASON WHY

all manufacturers of threshing machinery are so anxious to make a separator of the "Vibrator" class, is because it has been proved beyond a question that the principles upon which the "Vibrator" is built are the only correct ones. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that the word "Vibrator" is not to be found in the dictionary, but was coined and copied by Nichols, Shepard & Co., of Battle Creek, Mich. for their threshing machinery. The success of this firm is almost phenomenal, and yet it but illustrates the fact that true merit will always succeed. By discovering and applying the true principles of construction, and using only the very best materials in manufacturing, this firm have seen to the first position in their line, and the "Vibrator" Separators and engines are now used all over the world. Any one intending to buy any threshing machinery does himself great injustice if he does not first obtain full information from them and carefully examine the merits of their goods.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

On last Saturday, a party of three score persons stealthily took possession of Samuel Yost's house in Fishingcreek township, and for several hours had their own way. Their object, of course, was not to plunder the old gentleman, but to remind him of his birthday. Father Yost is 75 years old, has 4 children, 21 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren. As a reward of his industry and good management, he now enjoys a very fair competency. He is a liberal supporter of St. James' church, and is noted for his hospitality. He is also noted as an excellent marksman, and very few can surpass him in this particular. Being skillful in this art, he is passionately fond of hunting the timid deer. Rich in his experience of hunting, there seems to be no end to his deer stories. If there should be a change in the political administration this fall, we have no doubt that this old Nimrod will take advantage of his good feeling—go to the North Mountain and kill a large buck in honor of Democracy. After spending several hours in feasting, chatting and singing, the party retired, all feeling that the occasion was a very pleasant one.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

BUCKHORN NEWS.

BUCKHORN, June 15, 1880.

EDS. COLUMBIAN:

The old saying that Buckhorn "never does anything by halves," was again verified on Saturday evening. It was a benefit to our band in the shape of a festival, held by the members. Early in the evening the multitude began to assemble; but when the celebrated Catawissa band put in their appearance, the village was thronged. Later, the Espy band lent a helping hand, when music seemed to be the order of the day. The receipts of the evening were just one hundred dollars. A cake was contested for between these two bands. The same went to Catawissa. Another was presented to the Espy Band. This is a young band, but the Espy people can well feel proud of them. The Catawissa band is older, numbers twenty, and well uniformed, presented a solid front and charmed our community with their excellent selections. These bands will please accept thanks and come again.

On Sunday afternoon a heavy storm passed over this section, blowing down Mr. M. A. Moore's barn and killing two valuable horses, the one belonging to Mr. Geo. Okl. Help was immediately summoned to rescue the remaining horses and cattle. The scene was pitiful. Hundreds of people lent a hand. The barn was completely wrecked; all kinds of grain scattered with the debris. Even the walls were blown down. A few other small or buildings and part of the roof of Jno. Miller's barn with hundreds of trees were the result of this storm.

J.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. Nov. 21-1y.

John M. Stackhouse has addded to the beauty of his handsome residence by enclosing it with one of those tasty and ornamental wooden fences manufactured at Espy, Columbia county. These are the most stylish wooden fences now made and in point of beauty are superior to iron.—*Shickshinny Echo.*

We keep on hand a larger quantity of jobbing stock than any other printing office in the county, and can therefore suit the tastes of all customers. Our facilities are unequalled, and our job department is crowded because of our neat work and low prices.

The 30th Annual Commencement of the University at Lewisburg will be held June 23rd inst. The D. L. & W. R. R. will sell excursion tickets from Scranton to Northumberland good from June 17th to the 23rd to go and to the 26th to return.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

One fount of 25 line Pica, wood type (4 A) caps only, about 120 characters. In perfect condition. We have two founts nearly alike and need but one.

About 50 lbs. of this Great Primer, CAPS, lower case and figures. In good condition. Just the thing for poster work. Only 15 cents a pound.

About 40 lbs. of this Script, complete. Good condition. Only 20 cents a pound.

A rare chance for a country office to get good type cheap. june 18-1w

BERWICK LETTER.

EDS. COLUMBIAN:

The wind storm last Sunday did considerable damage in our town and vicinity. One of the stacks of the rolling mill was blown down and a portion of the roof torn off. The damage is probably seven hundred dollars. Quite a number of shade trees were broken down. In the rural districts the orchards suffered, many valuable fruit trees have been destroyed. Very little rain accompanied the storm.

Messrs. Pealer and Smith returned from the North Mountain, where they have been camping for a couple of weeks. They say they had all the trout and pigeons that they were able to use. On the 3rd of June, the cold was severe enough to freeze the water in their tin cups. They paid a short visit to the Long Pond House and found Mr. Ricketts as jolly and entertaining as ever.

At the Literary Society last Friday evening, Frank Stewart and W. E. Smith argued that "War is a product of civilization." Dr. Fress and G. Kester argued negatively, but in vain: the judges decided for the affimative. Mr. Kayser read an essay on the Social condition of Women in Germany, and W. E. Smith read a humorous sketch.

Preparations are being made for a grand celebration of the 4th of July. There will be a large parade and some speeches by noted men.

Strawberries being ripe, festivals are in order. Two evenings last week were thus devoted by the Presbyterians and one evening this week by the Methodists.

On Sunday, Rev. Brittain preached his semi-centennial sermon in the M. E. church. A large congregation listened to him.

The school directors are preparing to build an addition to the school house. It is to be ready when the fall term begins.

REPORTER.

Berwick Pa., June 16, '80.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR DOCTOR.

CLEVELAND, November 1, 1878.

Editors *Wachter am Erie*, Cleveland, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: Allow me, as an old reader of your valued journal, herewith to send you a few lines, which please insert in your next issue. I will vouch for their truth, and know that by their publication a great deal of good will be accomplished. Having been a reader of your paper for many years, I hope you will kindly grant my request.

For twelve years I had suffered, from time to time, terribly with rheumatism, to such an extent that I was unable to move about and lost the use of my limbs. I tried everything recommended to effect a cure, consulted some of the most prominent physicians, and expended large sums of money trying to find relief, but without any success. Glancing over the columns of the *Wachter*, I read about the St. Jacob's Oil and the many cures the remedy had effected. Having been disappointed so many times, I lost all faith in any remedy, the St. Jacob's Oil included, until I saw one day that it had cured a well-known citizen with whom I am acquainted. Other parties fully endorsed the value and wonderful power of the oil, telling me that it had cured them of different ailments in a very short time. This brought me to a conclusion. I said to myself, "Schweizer, fifty cents won't break you;" so I went to my druggist, Mr. Bock, bought a bottle of the oil, and must now confess that the result was truly wonderful. I used it every two hours, and found relief immediately upon the first application. Fearing a new attack, I remained in bed and used the remedy every three hours. All pain having left me, I arose from my bed and walked down stairs without any trouble.

Since that time I have been able to follow my occupation and feel no pains or inconvenience, however disagreeable the change of the weather may be. Having thoroughly tested the St. Jacob's Oil, I can conscientiously recommend it to all afflicted with rheumatism. Fifty cents is a small expense when the service for so trifling an outlay are considered. If I was one thousand miles away from all human habitation, I should nevertheless procure this remedy and keep it always in my house.

LOUIS SCHWEIZER,
Cor. Mervin and Centre sts. Cleveland, O.

ARMY WORMS.—The fields in parts of New Jersey are being devastated by army worms. These destructive pests are about an inch in length, of a slate color and covered with a rough fur. The fore part of the body is furnished with innumerable legs while the hind part lies flat on the ground. Wherever these worms appear, the crops vanish like magic before the countless millions of crawling destroyers. Fire, water and Paris green have been employed to check their progress, but the vast hosts behind crawl over the dead bodies of those who fall in front. Should these worms enter Pennsylvania the destruction of crops would be terrible. It is to be hoped that something may occur to turn the course of these destrovers away from our borders.

Physicians freely prescribe the new Food Medicine, "Malt Bitters," because more nourishing, strengthening and purifying than all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objections urged against malt liquors. june 4-4w

The Wheeler No. 6 has taken the lead the last five years the world over, as the most perfect combined Reaper and Mower. For strength, durability, ease of management and excellence of work, either reaping or mowing, *it cannot be beaten.* Wm. Parsel, Bloomsburg says he is more than pleased with his No 6. june 4-5w

PROCEEDINGS OF SCHOOL BOARD.

The members of the School Board, B. F. Zarr, O. T. Wilson and J. C. Brown and members elect, C. S. Furman and Wm. Krickbaum met in the office of B. F. Zarr, on Saturday evening the 12th, to effect an organization for the ensuing year. A temporary organization was made by electing B. F. Zarr chairman and J. C. Brown, Secretary. On motion B. F. Zarr was elected President for the ensuing year. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $150, the same as last year and on motion J. C. Brown was elected Secretary. The Treasurer's commission was fixed at 2 per cent. the same as last year and on motion Stephen Knorr was elected Treasurer. The collector's commission was fixed at 2 per cent same as last year and M. C. Woodward was elected collector. The bonds of both Treasurer and collector were approved. The Secretary was directed to draw orders for the payment of the Auditors for one dollar each and for twenty-five dollars each in favor of the COLUMBIAN and *Republican* for publishing annual statement. On motion adjourned until Friday evening the 18th.

The Law of Partnership.

The following may be of interest to many of our readers, as it is probably not generally known what the law concerning visitors to bar rooms and drinking saloons really is:

A case was decided at Philadelphia lately by which one of the party of four persons, who had spent the evening at a public house, who was compelled to pay the whole bill, his companions having neglected to "pony up" their proportions of the expenses. The case is reported in the *Bulletin*. The defendant held, that as he had not drank the whole, nor ate the whole that was ordered, but only a fourth part thereof, he was not responsible for payment only in that ratio.

The Judge was of a different opinion. A company assembled at a public house, can be considered by the landlord only as one person; they have joined themselves together, and he has no right to put them asunder. He cannot say to one, as he enters, "you may drink," and to another, "you shall not," nor ask any one whether he has money to pay for his reckoning. One may treat another, for what he knows, or he may treat the whole. It is a partnership for that night, and what right has the landlord to inquire who finds the capital? They are equally accountable to him for the whole debt. It is not enough that one pays his part, he must take care that the whole is paid; that is his concern, not the landlord's.

When the partnership dissolves whether it be at mid-day or midnight, every partner is responsible for debts contracted in the partnership. If one man breaks a glass, it is nothing to the landlord who broke it; he can charge it to the company, as well as its contents, and they must settle the matter with the individual. One man with money might bring a dozen without, who, being strangers, the landlord is deprived of his property and his remedy. He can take any one of the company, and he whom he takes may demand his share from the rest.

The defendant declared that he had never heard so much law and good sense in his life; and that the decision and opinion put together was worth the money it cost him; he would pay the bills with costs, and remember it for his future government.—*Hazard's Register.*

The Greenbackers.

RESULT OF THE NOMINATING CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

In the Greenback Labor convention at Chicago last Friday, after the nomination of Messrs. Weaver, Campbell, Butler and Wolf for the presidency, Congressman Yocum, of Pennsylvania, placed in nomination Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania.

William R. Dale, of Tennessee, who claimed to be a phenomenon as the only living confederate private in the United States, nominated Thomas H. Much, of Maine, and he, being on the floor of the convention, declined the honor.

Wisconsin presented the name of Edward P. Allis, of that state.

The call of states, from Alabama to Wisconsin, was availed of by delegates to speak on questions connected with the greenback-labor party and the various candidates.

At 3:25 a. m., it was moved that the convention proceed to ballot for a nominee for President of the United States.

An informal ballot was first taken, the result of which was first announced at 4:10 a. m., just as the day was breaking.

It stood: Weaver, 224½; Wright, 126½; Dillaye, 119; Butler, 95; Chase, 89; Allis, 41; Campbell, 21.

Before the announcement of the first ballot it became evident that Weaver had a clear majority, and all the delegates hastened to change their votes to that candidate. Motions sprang from every part of the convention to make his nomination unanimous, and just as the sun shone through the eastern windows the result of the ballot was announced as 718 for Gen. B. Weaver—the total vote—and without any motion his nomination was made unanimous.

In the midst of a perfect pandemonium of shouting delegates, the nominations of candidates for Vice President were made. Gen. Horace P. Sergeant, of Massachusetts, presenting the name of A. M. West, of Mississippi. E. J. Chambers, of Texas, the nominee of the St. Louis greenback convention was also put in nomination. On the first ballot Chambers received 311. Gen. Chamber's nomination was then made unanimous.

At 6 a. m., General Weaver came into the hall, apparently fresh after a good night's sleep, and accepted the nomination which a sleepless convention tendered to him. He said that in a most informal manner, and relying on Divine Providence, he accepted the trust reposed in him, and promised to inform them in a more formal manner of his acceptance.

After passing the usual vote of thanks the convention, at 6:10 a. m., adjourned *sine die.*

The following are the resolutions in full:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the house that all currency (whether metallic or paper) necessary for the use and convenience of the people shall be issued, and its volume controlled by the government, and not by or through the bank corporations of the country, and when so issued, it should be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this house that portion of the interest bearing debt of the United States which shall be redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, (being in amount about $782,000,000) should not be refunded beyond the power of the government to call in such obligations and pay them at any time, but should be paid as rapidly as possible and according to contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations the mints of the United States shall be operated to their full capacity in the coinage of standard silver dollars and such other coinage as the business interes of the country may require.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania met in Christ's Cathedral, Reading, on Tuesday the 8th inst. It was more largely attended than usual, very few parishes being unrepresented, owing to the general interest felt in the proposed division of the Diocese. This question was disposed of on Wednesday afternoon by being referred to a committee to be appointed by the Bishop, to consist of three clergymen and three laymen, said committee to report to the next convention. This action, opposed by the advocates of division, makes the formation of a new Diocese impossible within the next three years, as the consent of the General Convention (which meets triennially) must be had before a new Diocese can be organized. The next General Convention meets in the coming month of October and it was intended by the supporters of division to have the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania divided in time to be ratified by that body.

The committee appointed by Bishop Howe to report on this question next year consists of the following gentlemen: The Rev. Dr. Spalding of York, the Rev. Dr. Breck of Wellsboro, the Rev. Mr. Jones of Wilkesbarre, Mr. Rob't. Packer of Sayre, Mr. Buehler of Harrisburg and Judge Cummin of Williamsport.

The delegates elected to represent the Diocese at the coming General Convention, are the Rev. Courtland Whitehead of Bethlehem, the Rev. Mr. Knight of Lancaster, the Rev. Mr. Jones of Wilkesbarre, the Rev. Dr. Breck of Wellsboro, the Hon. R. A. Lamberton, President of the Lehigh University, John L. Atlee M. D. of Lancaster Hon. John W. Guernsey of Tioga and Henry Coppee L. L. D. of Lehigh University.

The following were elected on a *viva voce* vote as supplemental delegates to the general convention: Revs. Dr. H. W. Spalding, J. H. Black, Wm. L. Leverett, C. G. Gilliat, Messrs. W. D. Dunglison, S. H. Reynolds, C. M. Conynham, J. G. Freeze.

Of the half hundred young fellows graduated at West Point this year, three, it appears, have pocketed $750 apiece in lieu of a commission, doffed their uniforms, and subsided into the plain prose of civilian life. The theory of West Point is that the government educates, lodges, clothes, and feeds promising boys for a term of years in order to secure the benefit of their services, at the expiration of this term, as officers of the army. In practice, it seems, the Government offers a bonus to the boys not to even attempt to make any return for their education. This may strike non-military readers as a queer way of doing business.

The Young Men's Christian Association have purchased Exeter Hall, London, for £25,000. They intend to spend another £15,000 in doing up the building. The Roman Catholics were anxious to purchase it for a church, but, although they offered as much as the sum paid for it, the actual purchasers got the preference. The United Kingdom Alliance also put in a bid for the famous rendezvous. This is a sign that the anti-liquor law agitation is likely to rank among the permanent institutions of the country.

New York pays more for tobacco than for bread. Dealers say that there are smokers in that city who average 100 cigars a week, and men whose cigar bills run up to thousands of dollars per annum.

A centenarian ex-soldier, who died recently in a Russian village, continued his business of tailoring until death, though he had been blind for forty years. His sense of touch was so acute that he could distinguish different bank notes. He used to thread his needle by means of his tongue.

It should be the aim of every owner of Horses, Cows, &c., to make them as handsome and useful as possible. The German Horse and Cow Powder helps to develop all the powers of the animal. It improves its beauty and increases its usefulness. It makes milk, mucle and fat. By using it a horse will do more work and a cow give more milk and be in better condition with less feed. Sold only by weight at 15 cents a pound by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg. Dec 12, '79-1y

Marriages.

KELLER—KRUMM.—At Bloomsburg, June 10th, 1880, by Rev. J. P. Tustin, Mr. Wm. J. Keller to Miss Dora M. Krumm, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

Business Notices

Now is the time to buy Dress Goods, Summer Dress Goods at cost at Clark & Son's to reduce stock.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Do not fail to call at Clark & Son's for Dress Goods as they reduced the prices of many goods to reduce stock.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

The public are hereby informed that splendid suits are now made from the latest styles of Spring Goods on the following terms: *Latest Styles, Lowest Prices, Best Material, Best Workmanship,* and *Best Fits* at the Popular Store of David Lowenberg.

Hon. George N. Corson, Norristown, says: The Phœnix Pectoral is indispensable in my family. It acts like a charm in curing coughs and colds with the children, and I always use it when addressing a jury. Price 25 cents. C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg. apr16-1y

Another case of Fine Ready Made Clothing just received at D Lowenberg's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

All kinds of Dry Goods and Trimmings at the lowest prices at Clark & Son's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

For Nobby Hats,
For Latest Styles,
For Lowest Prices,
Go to David Lowenberg's.

Cash paid for 4000 bushels of good White or Yellow Oats at Silas Young's, Light Street. March 19 3m

Call and see the Best and Cheapest Summer Suit for $6 00 at D. Lowenberg's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Clothing Store of David Lowenberg is well stocked with all the latest styles of Clothing for Men, Youth and Children. Call and examine.

Harriet A. Newkirk, of Salem, says: I was cured of tetter in my hand by three applications of Camphor Milk. My husband was cured of old running sores by using it. It cured my son of a sprained ankle. Price 25 cents Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg. april 16, '80,1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY LEHR, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Lehr, late of Beaver township, Columbia co., Pa., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to C. W. Miller, Admr. de bonis non cum testamento annexo. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

C. W. MILLER,
Administrator.
May 21-6w Bloomsburg, Pa.

STATEMENT OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

For the year ending June 1, 1880.

M. C. WOODWARD, Collector.

	Dr.	Cr.
To am't of duplicate 1879-'80	$9184 47	
To balance on duplicate '78-'79	402 99	
By am't of exonerations on duplicate 1879-'80		$ 89 77
By additional exonerations on duplicate 1878-'79		18 93
By am't returned to commissioners		25 00
By am't paid Treasurer on duplicate 1878-'79		376 38
By am't paid Treasurer on duplicate 1879-'80		6949 41
By 2 per cent com. on $893 66		167 99
By balance due district on duplicate 1879-'80		1000 00
Total,	$8587 46	$8587 46

ELI JONES, Treasurer. Dr. Cr.

To am't received from M. C. Woodward, collector	$7295 79	
To am't received from J. R. Graul, former treasurer	89 06	
To am't received from bondsmen of W. B. Koons,	28 75	
To am't received from Silas Conner	4 99	
To am't received from J. R. Evans, old Academy lot	812 80	
By am't of orders cashed less orders for commissioners		7430 54
2 per cent commission on same		148 61
By balance in hands of treasurer		581 45
Total,	$8160 60	$8160 60

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
To am't tax levied for building purposes	1636 97	
To am't received of J. R. Evans on old Academy	812 80	
To am't from former collector	89 60	
To am't from Silas Conner	4 99	
To am't from former treasurer	17 81	
By am't paid for bond redeemed		$1600 00
By interest paid on bonds		532 80
By treasurer's commission		31 43
By collector's commission		33 59
By int'st on orders		91 74
By am't returned to commissioners		7 60
By am't due district by collector		300 00
By am't due district by treasurer		586 66
Total,	$2542 28	$2542 28

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
To am't tax levied for school purposes	$4507 50	
To am't tax received from former collector	222 39	
To am't tax received from former treasurer	71 25	
To am't tax received of bondsmen of W. B. Koons	28 75	
By am't paid 17 teachers		$4772 36
By am't paid 2 janitors		411 30
By am't paid advertising statements and printing bonds		60 00
By am't paid repairs and cleaning		134 14
By am't paid table		3 50
By am't paid auditors' fees		8 00
By am't paid cleaning 8 organs		12 50
By am't paid 7 gallons ink		5 25
By am't paid crayon, trees and sundries		39 32
By am't paid Montour school dist.		21 86
By am't paid Secretary's salary		150 00
By am't paid coal and wood		224 21
By am't paid treasurer's comm'n.		117 12
By am't paid collector		134 40
By am't exonerations		96 96
By am't returned to commissioners		28 00
By am't due district by collector		700 00
By am't due district by treasurer		16 97
Total,	$4929 80	$4929 80

STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF BLOOMSBURG DISTRICT, JUNE 1, 1880.

No. 40 bond issued to S. V. Boone, due October 1, 1881	300 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	7 50	307 50
No. 41. Bond issued to I. E. Schoonover, due Octob r 1, '81	200 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	5 00	205 00
No. 42. Bond issued to L. Tomlinson due Oct. 1, '81	500 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	12 50	512 50
No. 43. Bond issued to I. E. Schoonover, due Oct. 1, '81	100 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	2 50	102 50
No. 44. Bond issued to Freas Brown due Oct. 1, '81	200 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	5 00	205 00
No. 45. Bond issued to Freas Brown due October 1, '81	200 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	5 00	205 00
No. 46. Bond issued to Silas Conner due Oct. 1, '82	500 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	12 50	512 50
No. 47. Bond issued to Douglas Hughes, due Oct. 1, '83	300 00	
Int. Jan 1, '80 to June 1, '80	7 50	307 50
No. 48. Bond issued to Douglas Hughes due Oct. 1, '83	300 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	7 50	307 50
No. 49. Bond issued to Silas Conner due Oct. 1, '83	500 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	12 50	512 50
No. 50. Bond issued to Freas Brown due Oct. 1, '83	200 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	5 00	205 00
No. 51. Bond issued to Silas Conner due Oct. 1, '84	500 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	12 50	512 50
No. 52. Bond issued to Silas Conner due Oct. 1, '84	500 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	12 50	512 50
No. 53. Bond issued to Freas Brown due Oct. 1, '83	200 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	5 00	205 00
No. 54. Bond issued to Silas Conner due Oct. 1, '83	500 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	12 50	512 50
No. 55. Bond issued to Silas Conner due Oct. 1, '85	500 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	12 50	512 50
No. 56. Bond issued to Moyer Bros., due July 1, '86	500 00	
Int. July 1, '79 to June 1, '80	27 50	527 50
No. 57. Bond issued to David Stroup due July 1, '86	500 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	12 50	512 50
No. 58. Bond issued to Creasy & Brown due July 1, '86	200 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	5 00	205 00
No. 59. Bond issued to Creasy & Brown due July 1, '86	100 00	
Int. July 1, '79 to June 1, '80	5 50	105 50
No. 60. Bond issued to Luzetta Creasy due July 1, '86	100 00	
Int. July 1, '79 to June 1, '80	5 50	105 50
No. 61. Bond issued to Luzetta Creasy due July 1, '86	100 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	2 50	102 50
No. 62 Bond issued to David Stroup due July 1, '87	500 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	12 50	512 50
No. 63. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due July 1, '87	500 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	12 50	512 50
No. 64. Bond issued to Creasy & Brown due July 1, '87	200 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1 '80	5 00	205 00
No. 65. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due July 1, '87	100 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	2 50	102 50
No. 66. Bond issued to J. J. Brown due July 1, '87	200 00	
Int July 1, '79 to June 1, '80	11 00	211 00
No. 67. Bond issued to R. W. Smith due July 1, '87	100 00	
Int. Jan. 1, '80 to June 1, '80	2 50	102 50
Total,		$8842 00

ASSETS.

Cash in hands of collector on duplicate of '79-'80	$1000 00
Due by Hemlock school district	109 22
State appropriation unpaid	746 90
Cash in hands of treasurer	581 45 2437 57
Actual indebtedness	6404 43

ATTEST: JAS. C. BROWN, Presidt.
C. S. FURMAN, Secretary.

We the undersigned auditors of Bloomsburg, Pa., have examined the foregoing statement with the vouchers as presented by the treasurer, and find the same correct and approve the same,

FRANK P. KLINE,
THOS. WEBB,
H. W. BUCKINGHAM,
} Auditors.

June 10, 188.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DANIEL W. ROBBINS, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Daniel W. Robbins, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay to

CORTEZ B. ROBBINS,
Administrator,
June 11 '80-6w P. O. Bloomsburg, Columbia co. Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX N

To Cleanse Gilt Frames.—First be sure they are real gold, and if so, and not the imitation water washes off, they may be cleaned by dusting them well with a soft brush, and with a piece of cotton apply alcohol or gin to the spots, and they will almost immediately disappear. If, on the contrary, they are gilt in oil, or imitation gold, a little water applied carefully with a sponge will have the desired effect, and be very careful not to reverse these directions, as what cures one kills the other. To prevent flies injuring picture frames, boil three or four onions in one pint of water, brush your frames over with the liquid; no fly will touch them, and it will not injure the frames.

To Make Good Coffee.—It is generally supposed by coffee drinkers that the best coffee is made from a mixture of Java and Mocha in proportion of two thirds Java to one-third Mocha. The Mocha is supposed to give a flavor and aroma, while the Java supplies the strength. The best coffee, however, is made from plantation Ceylon, the flavor of which cannot be surpassed by any coffee in the market. The only objection possible is the fact that it takes a very much greater quantity to secure a rich color in preparing French coffee, which is the only way coffee should ever be cooked. One way of remedying this fault is to mix with the dry coffee a very little licorice, and then filter the boiling water through the whole, say to a pint of ground coffee licorice the size of a small bean. Some of the receipts for cafe au lait in our cook books are really amusing; for instance, when a wise authority tells the reader to put a spoonful of coffee in a pint of milk and boil fifteen minutes. It would be hard to say what sort of a beverage would be the result of such a performance, but certainly it would never make the delicious coffee served in Paris, and for that matter throughout France, under the name of cafe au lait. The French cook strains a pint or less of boiling water slowly through a pint of ground coffee. This is done by pouring on a little at a time, always being sure that the water is boiling, and keep the pot covered tightly while the process of filtering is going on. When finished the coffee will be very dark and bitter, a concentrated extract. The milk should never be allowed to remain on the fire after it has boiled up once, but be served immediately in a seperate vessel; to three-quarters of a cupful of boiled milk add a quarter of the coffee, and sweeten to the taste. Here you have the full virtue of the stimulant, and a wholesome, nourishing drink at the same time, which is more than can be said of the great bowlsful of colored water made palatable by the addition of a few spoonsful of cream or condensed milk, and drank by thousands of Americans every morning throughout the country.

Potatoes and Ways of Cooking Them.—There are two ways of boiling potatoes—both are good. The first fashion is to put them into well salted cold water; having let them boil until they are nicely done, pour off nearly all the water, set them back on the fire, cover and let them steam until thoroughly done. Take off the cover, and let them stay a moment or two to evaporate the moisture. The other way is to drop the potatoes into enough boiling water to cover them, and as soon as they are done pour off the water entirely and put back on the range to evaporate the moisture; put the cover on the kettle so that about a quarter of the mouth is left open to the air. When boiled in their skins a tiny piece should be cut from the end of each potato. They must boil from thirty to thirty-five minutes. Always select potatoes as nearly of a size as possible. New potatoes with delicate skins should not be pared for boiling. Take a sharp, thin knife and scrape off the skins. In the country, new potatoes just brought in from the garden do not even need scraping; a few smart turns with a rough textured cloth take off the fine skin in a twinkling. But the dwellers in towns don't get these idea potatoes. For perfect mashed potatoes, pare and boil them as above, and after every trace of the water has evaporated, mash them with your pestle still in the kettle over the fire; they are naught if kept hot. Get out every suggestion of a lump and as you mash put in a generous quantity of fresh butter, and, if you have it some cream—if not cream, enough to make the potato rich and moist. Salt it to taste, and serve hot and piled up and smoothed over in a hot dish with a little black pepper sifted on top. Mashed potatoes which have stood on the stove awhile before serving is poor stuff. If you want the top brown hold it over a salamander or a very hot stove lid—don't put the dish into the oven, that only makes the contents watery. For potatoes "a la Neige," just press the mashed vegtable through a colander into a hot dish, and serve hot. Saratoga potatoes are prepared with a little cabbage cutter, which shaves off a large fair potato slices of fairy like thinness. Put the slices on ice or in cold water. Try your boiling hot lard with one slice to see if it colors properly; when of a delicate yellow color skim them out upon your tin plate with your perforated tin ladle; sprinkle over them some fine salt and put them in your dish. They are as good cold as hot. Grilled potatoes are among the best of their kind. Take potatoes boiled the day before, cut them in two, trim off any uneven surfaces, and lay the pieces on a clean hot gridiron over clean coals. When they are nicely browned sprinkle them with a little salt, and spread delicately with butter heretofore mentioned in this column. Some very hot. These are delicious with broiled or fried fish. Instead of broiling, these slices may be fried in nice butter.

A delightful way of using up mashed potatoes left over is this: As soon as it comes off the table, and before it gets cold, pack it tightly in an oval dish which has been previously dipped in cold water. Next morning cut it in regular slices about a quarter of an inch thick and brown them quickly in fresh butter, previously made very hot in a shallow pan. Serve immediately. Potatoes thus prepared is specially nice with chops. Be sure that you get your slices on your hot dish without their breaking; their fair, large proportions must be preserved. The best sort of potatoes to accompany beefsteak are the pommes de terre a la Macon. Take cold boiled potatoes and cut them up in small slices of paper thinness. Have some hot butter cream and milk ready in a clean pan ready over the fire. Put the sliced potatoes into this, salt them delicately, and let them stay until the butter and milk have become absorbed, stirring them enough to assist this process, and prevent burning, but not enough to break the slices. If more milk is needed pour it in; the potatoes should be moist and rich, but there should be no sauce about them. Put them into a hot dish, dust them with a little black pepper and serve quickly. Another good fashion is potatoes a la Ruban. Take large peeled potatoes and cut them round and round in long shavings. Fry them in boiling lard, drain on a sieve and salt them. If preferred, the potatoes may be cut into long but not thick wedges and thus fried. Be sure to drain all fried potatoes, as nothing is more uninviting than a greasy mass. For Lyonnaise potatoes, mince a small onion and fry in hot butter; add some cold sliced potatoes and toss them about until they are hot through and slightly colored then add a spoonful of minced parsley; serve hot. For potatoes a la Parisienne, cut from peeled potatoes with a vegtable cutter as many little balls as the size of the cutter will permit. Fry them about five minutes in boiling lard, being careful that they don't burn. Skim them and drain and sprinkle with salt. These balls may also be stewed in milk, slightly diluted with water and thickened with a little flour. Season with butter, pepper and salt. Old potatoes when not very good any other way, may be thus stewed. Peel them and cut them in quarters. Put over the fire in salted cold water, boil, and when almost done pour off the water, leaving a little. To this add a large tumbler of milk, a piece of butter half the size of an egg, a teaspoonful of minced parsley and a teaspoonful of flour mixed smoothly in cold milk. Simmer. For croquettes mash your potatoes, season with butter, milk, salt, a dash of nutmeg and a dash of cayenne pepper; add the beaten yolk of an egg, beat thoroughly, and mould up into balls or oblongs; roll these in egg and fine cracker crumbs and fry in boiling lard. Remember that one of the chief charms of potatoes, however prepared, lies in their being served fresh and hot.

Something About the 'Lucky' Horse Shoe.

The horse shoe, now all the rage as ornaments, and affected by men and women alike, has long been considered a token of good luck, especially by sailors. Few sailors would start on a voyage in a ship on which the potency of the horse shoe was not acknowledged. It must be kept at some conspicuous place as a sign of good luck. On Western steam boats, not a deck hand could be induced to engage himself on a steamer that did not have a partly worn horse shoe nailed over the companion way of the bow. Very often they are near the figure-head at the stem of the bow. How long this superstition has prevailed, it would be impossible to tell. It is by no means of recent origin. Horse shoes and conjurors have been allies. To find a whole horse shoe in the road that has been cast from the animal and still retain five of the nails in it is considered a remarkable token of good luck. But should any one find a horse shoe with all the nails in it, he may consider himself endowed with wonderful powers of magic. This conceit, no doubt, had its origin in the fact that it is almost impossible for a horse to cast the shoes while all the nails are intact. There lived a man in Shanandoah county, Va., who claimed to have found such a horse shoe. His name was Conard Gerst. He had little education, but was considerable of a knave. He professed to be able to work wonders, and was believed by many people to possess certain powerful conjuring powers. Gerst was a shoemaker, and very poor, for he was too lazy to work, and had a large family of children. He could heal the sick, recover stolen articles, cure diseased cattle, find underground streams of running water, make the butter come for the dairy women and drive off witches. A woman churned all day over a churning of cream but the butter would not come. She sent for Gerst. He told her to get an old horse shoe, heat it red hot and cast it into the churn. Then, after cleansing the churn with boiling water, he guranteed that the butter would come at the next effort. And more. If the woman would inquire carefully among her neighbors she would discover that some of them (an eye enemy) would have a severe burn on some part of her body. There were plenty of people who believed in this. Another case. A widow lady living two miles from Gerst had a sum of money stolen from her. Instead of giving it into the hands of the authorities, she sent for Gerst. He inquired into the affair, and after performing a number of incantations with a stick that he carried, and placing his horse shoe in the fire and cooling it in the spring, he announced confidentially that on the morning of the second day thereafter the money would be found in a certain place. The conclusion of the conjuror was widely circulated and on the morning indicated quite a number of people assembled at the widow's house to see the prediction verified. The money was found at the place indicated. The solution was that the theif, whoever he was, believed in Gerst's pretended power, and returned the money out of fear. The superstition that imparts the virtues to the horse shoe gave birth to the prevailing idea that makes it the emblem of good luck.

Women Never Think.

If the crabbed old batchelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women who determin the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best and demonstrating by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such entiments are baseless and false.

NEW FIRM!

The well known C. B. WHITE, Proprietor of the ORANGEVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

has sold a half interest in the same to J. W. Conner. The company have repaired the works, and are prepared to accommodate all who want anything in the line of Aricultural Implements. They have just completed a new left hand White plow, which if possible, will beat the right hand. Also surface plows or jointers for the same. A new Thresher and Cleaner with centre shake of riddle shoe, called the

White Thresher and Cleaner,

with both lever and railway powers on a greatly improved plan. We manufacture LAND ROLLERS with cast iron heads Corn Plows, double and single Cultivators, side hill Plows, Mill Castings, Turning of every description done with promptness. We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Plow Shares for our own and many other plows that are used in the country. We will not be undersold in work or material of the same quality, all our work is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded. WE DEFY COMPETITION. Farmers, and the public in general are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WHITE & CONNER,

jan. 16, '80-1y ORANGEVILLE, PA.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine. oct2, 79-1y

PIANOS $150 to $800—All strictly first-class. 60 Best Pianos at Centennial Exhibition. Mathushek's scale for Square Grands. Finest Uprights in America—12,000 in use. Catalogue of 48 pages free. JUBILEE PIANOS the best in the world. An 8 stop organ only $65; 13 stops, $97—Circular free. All sent on 15 days trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Factory 37th street and 10th Avenue, NEW YORK. SHEET MUSIC at ½ price. Catalogue of 3,000 pieces and 10 choice pieces sent for 30 stamps. ORGANS Address MASON & HAMLIN PIANO CO., BOX 2020, N. Y. april, 9, '80 3m w&co

FAT AND LEAN.

If you are too fat or too lean and want to know how to change your condition, send for a copy of the work, Fat and Lean. It contains complete Hygenic, Dietetic and Therapeutic instructions that will enable any one to reduce their flesh if corpulent or increase it if emaciated. It is written in a clear yet comprehensive style and its directions can be easily understood. It should be read by every fat or lean person. Sent for ten three cent stamps. VAN DELF & CO., 26 Ann St., New York. April 1, 6m. 4582

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

J. CLEMENT SMITH, 311 G Street, Washington, D.C., Attorney at Law and Solicitor of Patents. Survivor of Gilmore, Smith & Co., and Chipman Hosmer & Co. Send postage stamps for Circular giving fees, &c. une 4, 1880-1f

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Testimonials are received every day by the proprietors of SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, of persons of education and prominence from all parts of the country attesting to the wonderful curative properties of this great medicine. No other preparation but the Regulator has ever been discovered that would effectually cure Dyspepsia and its kindred evils, and restore the patient to a perfectly healthy condition of body and mind. The rapidly increasing demand for this medicine and our large sales in consequence, is indeed sufficient evidence in itself of its great popularity.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It can be used any time without fear by the most delicate persons. No matter what the ailing, and may be given to children with perfect safety, as no bad results follow its use, coupled with possible injury. As a mild Tonic, gentle Laxative and harmless Invigorant it is infinitely superior to any known remedy for

Malarious Fever, Bowel Complaints, Jaundice, Colic, Restlessness, Mental Depression, Sick Headache, Constipation, Nausea, Biliousness, DYSPEPSIA &c.

Read the following names of persons well and widely known who testify to the valuable properties of Simmons Liver Regulator or Medicine.

Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, John W. Beckwith, Bishop of Georgia; Gen. John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator; Hon. John Gill Shorter; Rt. Rev. Bishop Pierce; J. Edgar Thompson; Hon. R. Hill; Hon. John C. Breckinridge; Prof. David Wills; D. D.; Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of Ga.; Lewis Wunder, Assist. P. M. Phila.; and many others from whom we have letters commending in the highest this medicine as a most valuable household remedy. PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is in two pens places it in the reach of all be they rich or poor. If you are suffering and cannot find relief, procure at once from your druggist a bottle of Regulator. Give it a fair trial and it will not only afford relief, but permanently cure you. It is without a single exception.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world.

Origina l and Genuine

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists. April 16, '80—1y.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. october 2, '79-1y

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY

For Internal and External Use,

Is a SURE CURE for all the Diseases for which it is recommended, and is ALWAYS PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords instant relief in the most malignant forms of DIPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

THE OLDEST, BEST, AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS, that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS' CONSTANT USE IN ALL COUNTRIES AND CLIMATES.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, by Everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

NO FAMILY CAN SAFELY BE WITHOUT IT. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 a bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

April 9, 1y—eo w a&co

DR. BROWNING'S TONIC AND ALTERATIVE

The Celebrated Prescription of W. CHAMPION BROWNING, M. D.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY AND PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Perfectly purifies the Blood, enriches the Blood, reddens the Blood, makes new Blood, wonderfully improves the Appetite, and changes the Constitution suffering from General Debility into one of vigorous health.

The best proof of its wonderful efficacy is to be obtained by a trial, and that simple trial strongly establishes its reputation with all.

☞ It is most scientifically and elegantly compounded by its author and sole proprietor, W. CHAMPION BROWNING, M. D., 1117 Arch Street, Philadelphia, a regular graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, a thorough Chemist and skilled Pharmacist.

Price, 50c. and $1.00. For sale by the Proprietor and all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. dec 5, '79—1y—eow

DR. CLARK DYSPEPSIA LIVER DISEASE JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.

LABORATORY, 77 W. 3d St., New York City LATE OF JERSEY CITY.

[TRADE MARK.]

CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

70,000 AGENTS HAVE SOLD SINCE 1870

9.000.000 Bottles.

This Syrup Possesses Varied Properties.

It stimulates the Pyraline in the Saliva, which converts the starch and sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Pyraline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If no more medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Lrysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, cure only being required in attention to directions.

PRICE OF LARGE BOTTLES, - $1.00
PRICE OF SMALL BOTTLES, - - 50

Read the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS of Persons who have been CURED by the use of the BLOOD PURIFIER.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.

Beware of counterfeit Medicine. I employ no agents or runners to solicit trade from druggists.

Best Medicine Ever Used.

Eaton, Wyoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I had been troubled for a long time with a Pain in my Stomach, and found no relief until I began using your Indian Blood Syrup. I find it the best medicine in use, and I can recommend it to all, old and young. It saves many dollars in doctors' bills, and one large bottle did me more good than five dollars worth of other medicine.

Mariam Labarr.

An Astonishing Cure.

Monroe, Wyoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I had been afflicted with a Cough, Loss of Appetite and Dyspepsia for ten years. I could not properly attend to my business, and hearing of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup, I resolved to try it, which I did, and in a short time was much improved. I now have a good Appetite, and have enjoyed good health ever since I commenced its use.

J. Labarr.

Sick Headache Cured.

Bowman's Creek, Wyoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I had Sick Headache and by the use of your Indian Blood Syrup I was greatly relieved. I recommend all to try its valuable properties.

J. W. Burnett.

The Remedy did more than she Expected.

Newberry, Lycoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—The Indian Blood Syrup did more than I expected it would and it has cured me of Liver Complaint. I use it as a Medicine and would not be without it.

Mrs. Mary Charman.

Headache and Dizziness.

Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—Your Indian Blood Syrup has cured me of Headache, Dizziness and Loss of Appetite, so that I am now able to work in my factory. My wife derived more benefit from its use than from any other medicine.

Henry Russel.

Would not be Without it.

Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—The Ind an Blood Syrup is the Best I ever used and I would not be without it, it is good for all complaints.

John Burkhart.

Diseases of the Stomach.

Eaton, Wyoming county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I had a Weak Stomach and could eat no meat or any hearty food whatever. By a friend's advice I commenced the use of your Indian Blood Syrup, which after a short trial, effectually relieved me and I can now eat anything I choose. Your Syrup gives universal satisfaction.

Elizabeth Hadsall.

All that is recommended to be.

Opera House, Columbia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup and it has proven just as represented. I can recommend it to all.

Wm. Bochow, Wholesale Merchant, 5th street.

Unanimous Recommendation.

The following add their testimony for the Indian Blood Syrup:

H. E. Greaff, engineer P R R.
J. G. Smith, at Baldwine Steel Works.
Mrs. Spinder, of Columbia.
A. Breuer, of Washingtonburgh.
John Kenys, of Safe Harbor.

Would not be Without it.

Benton, Columbia county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have received much benefit therefrom. I could not get along without it.

Mrs. Barber.

Never Fails to Cure.

East Lemon Wyoming Co. Pa.

Dear Sir —I was sick for three years, and under professional treatment most of the time without being benefited. At last I was induced to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and after a short trial, I found myself in better health than I had been for six years.

Mrs. Theron Ball

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.

Rohrsburg, Columbia Co. Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has been used by me, for Liver Complaint, which had been troubling me for a long time I derived more benefit from the use of the Syrup than from any other medicine. I heartily recommend it, and advise all sufferers to give it a trial.

I. P Smith

Loss of Appetite.

Rohrsburg Columbia county Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Loss of Appetite and Weakness of the Stomach, with very beneficial results. I believe your medicine to be the greatest blood purifier known, and advise all who may be sufferings as I was to give it a speedy trial.

Mrs. E Avery

Pains in Shoulders.

Rohrsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly relieved me of Pains in the Shoulder and Chest, which I had been afflicted with for years. I recommend it very highly.

Mrs. Mary Welsh.

Kidney Complaint.

Bear Gap, Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Sir:—My Father has been suffering with Kidney complaint for a long time and had been under doctors' treatment, but the doctors could not effect a cure. I have been subject to a Numbness and Weakness in my Left Arm. We obtained some of your invaluable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP from your Agent, Wm. H. Potter, and it has cured my father completely, and my arm is much better. It does not trouble me half so much. Your medicine is excellent.

Josiah John.

Female Complaints.

Bear Gap, Columbia county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I purchased a me of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for my wife for Inflammation and Female Complaint, and it has given her relief.

J K Berner

Best Medicine Ever Used.

Bear Gap, Columbia county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—My little son was troubled with his water passing from him constantly, day and night. I consulted two doctors and gave him medicine, but without effect. I bought some of your celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which, cured him.

Lambert Camp.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Numida, Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Sir:—For many years my wife was afflicted with Dyspepsia, and we spent considerable money without receiving benefit. We procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and she began to improve in health from the time she comenced it to use.

Solomon D Snyder

Liver Complaint.

Centralia, Columbia Co. Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I was unwell and could scarcely attend to my work. I think my Liver was affected. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and now, after a short trial, feel like a new man. I recommend its use to all.

Daniel Goodman.

Dyspepsia and Neuralgia

Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effected a permanent cure in my case. I had been afflicted with the Dyspepsia and Neuralgia, but am now entirely well.

Mrs. John Thornton.

Bilious Stomach Cured.

Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Bilious Complaint and by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP it has effectually cured me.

John N Williams.

Lyspepsia Cured.

Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia.

Mrs. S B Adkins.

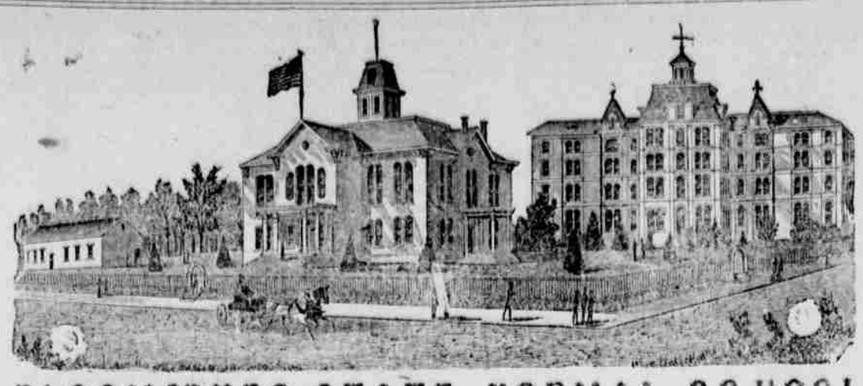
Liver Complaint.

Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Liver Complaint, but I was permanently cured by using your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

Mrs. G P Burlingame.

D 1879-1y W & CO



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EXJELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS AND THE AGED.

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FOUR YEARS OLD.

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